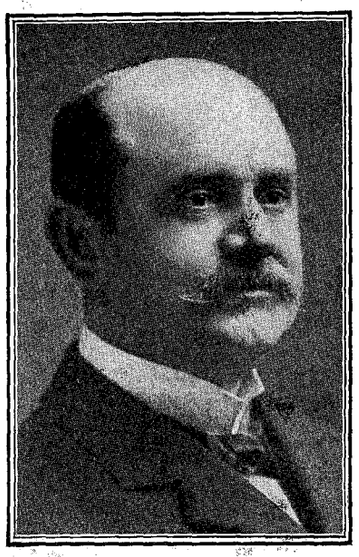
MR. FRANCIS E. LEUPP,
Indian Commissioner.

PROF. CHARLES P. NEILL,
Who succeeds Col. Carroll D. Wright as Commissioner of Labor.



THE HON. ROBERT J. WYNNE,
Postmaster-General.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

outdo them; and if Russia is now bitterly expiating her share in the infamy that was then visited upon Japan she is only reaping as she has sown and as she richly deserves. We need hardly observe that that chapter in history will never be repeated, not even if all the Powers in Europe sought to participate in it.

"We hope now for peace, and a lasting peace. There has been nothing in Russia's conduct of the war by sea or by land, not even excepting Stoessel's glorious resistance at Port Arthur, which leads us to believe that her further resistance to the arms of Japan can be seriously or usefully protracted. There must be an end, and it were better, perhaps, that the end came in Manchuria than in St. Petersburg or Moscow. If there is delay the end will come in the West first, and then indeed Russia's sins will have found her out and dire will be her fate."

The events in the history of Port Arthur, since it began to cut such an important figure in international affairs, may be tabulated as follows:

November 21, 1894.—The Japanese second army corps (Chino-Japanese war), assaults and occupies Port Arthur.
May 8, 1895.—The treaty of peace between China and Japan is ratified, ceding Port Arthur and the whole Liao-tung peninsula to Japan.
November, 1895.—Another treaty, forced by the interference of Russia and other nations, is concluded between China and Japan for the retrocession of the Liao-tung peninsula to China.
March 27, 1898.—A formal treaty is concluded between Russia and China in which the latter agrees to "lease" Port Arthur and Talienwan with the adjacent territory, and to permit Russia to erect forts and build barracks.
February 6, 1904.—Diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia are broken off.
February 8.—First attack on the Russian fleet in Port Arthur Harbor. Russian battle-ships *Czarevitch*, *Retvisan*, and *Pallada* seriously damaged.
February 9.—First bombardment of Port Arthur.
March 26-27.—Japanese attempt to block the entrance with "fire-ships."
April 13.—Naval battle. *Petropavlovsk* sunk, Vice-Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet, and 700 lives lost.
May 5.—Sixty Japanese transports reach Pitse-Wo with an army for the siege of Port Arthur.
May 26-27.—Battle of Kin-Chow and Nanchan Hill; General Stoessel forced to retreat to the fortress.
May 30.—Japanese capture Dalny.
June 26.—Nogi captures Waito Mountain and Ken Mountain.
August 5.—Japanese capture outer defenses of Wolf, Green, and Christ Hills.
August 10.—Sortie and dispersal of Russian squadron.
August 14.—Defeat of Vladivostok squadron, attempting to form a juncture with Port Arthur squadron.
August 26.—Japanese capture parade grounds and Etseshan, one of the important fortifications of Port Arthur.
November 22.—Japanese capture the north fort at East Kirkwan.
November 30.—Japanese take 203-Mètre Hill.
December 18.—Kirkwan smaller forts stormed, and forts taken on right flank.
December 29.—Rihlung fort taken.
December 31.—Fort Sungshu captured and old Chinese Wall breached.
January 1, 1905.—General Stoessel sends letter asking for terms of capitulation.
January 2.—Terms of surrender signed.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

THE announcement (unofficial) from Washington that Whitelaw Reid will succeed Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to the Court of St. James is greeted by expressions of approval from papers of every political hue. "The President will provoke no serious criticism," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "by this appointment. If the office is one that may be earned by partizan service, no one has a stronger claim for such recognition than Whitelaw Reid." As an evidence of the feeling of the whole country toward Mr. Reid's selection the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) cites the fact that "no other name has been mentioned for this post of highest rank in our diplomatic service." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) comments:

"Mr. Reid is to take an office and perform functions for which he is fitted by character and training. He understands the Administration's views, is in political sympathy with it, is trusted by it. He has the wealth and the social standing and qualification which constitute the necessary equipment for the highly important personal and unofficial part of his work. He has tact. The Britons will get on very well with him. The Americans, represented by him, will get on very well with the Britons, and American interests committed to him will be in good hands."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) gives the following *résumé* of Mr. Reid's career:

"Whitelaw Reid, editor and proprietor of the New York *Tribune*, is one of the ablest and best-known Americans, and one of the Americans best known in England and on the continent of Europe.

"Mr. Reid's career, told however briefly, presents a fine and stimulating example to his fellow countrymen. He was born in 1837 in Xenia, Ohio, and was educated at Miami University, Ohio. Many American institutions of learning have honored him with degrees. Cambridge University has made him an LL.D. He is president of the Board of Regents of New York State University. He is the author of the 'Memoirs of Talleyrand,' 'The Scholar in Politics,' and other works.

"Mr. Reid served in the civil war, became a war correspondent, and wrote tersely and graphically. He was clerk to the military committee of the House of Representatives and afterward librarian of the House. He joined the editorial staff of *The Tribune* in 1868 and became its editor and chief proprietor in 1872. One of his chiefest aids on that great newspaper was John Hay, now Secretary of State.

"In 1881 Mr. Reid married Miss Elizabeth Mills, daughter of

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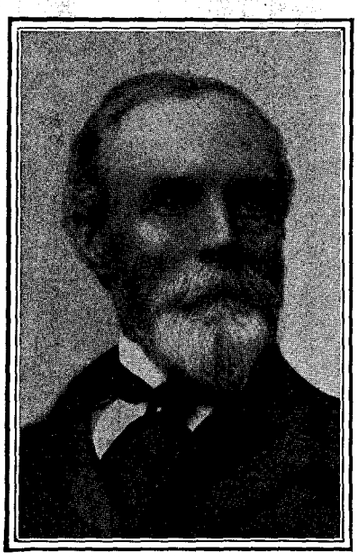
Darius O. Mills, of this city [New York]. He twice declined the diplomatic mission to Germany offered to him by Presidents Hayes and Harrison. President Harrison made him ambassador to France, where from 1888–92 he served with distinguished ability, and did much to further cement the republics' ancient friendship. In 1892 he was nominated for Vice-president on the ticket with General Harrison.



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THE HON. WHITELAW REID,
Who is to succeed Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

"Mr. Reid was special ambassador from the United States to Great Britain for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, 1897, and he was a commissioner for the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain in Paris, 1898. His reception as special ambassador to Great Britain for King Edward's coronation well forecasts the greeting that awaits him now. The King and Queen received Mr. Reid and his wife with extreme cordiality. They were welcomed at and gave many notable entertainments in England, enough to quote the Liverpool *Daily Post*, which said that his address at the dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool was full of 'felicitous epigrams,' and added: 'The warmth of American feeling toward the King and people of this country could not have found happier and more cordial expression than in the glowing words of Mr. Whitelaw Reid.'"

The Outbreak in Samar.—The killing of a lieutenant and thirty-seven men of the Philippine scouts by the natives at Dolores, Samar, presents a new phase of the situation in the Philippines, and one that suggests comparison with our thirty-years' war with the Indians. These scouts are native Filipinos in the military service of the United States, officered mainly by Americans, and they are generally called upon to suppress any disorder and lawlessness among the Filipinos. "It is an outbreak," declares the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, "not an insurrection or rebellion"; and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says that the attack "strongly emphasizes the objection to the dual control of the Philippine scouts arising from the practise of assigning these troops to duty under the orders of the civil government of the islands while still retaining them as dependent on the army for discipline, pay, rations, transportation, and medical attendance." The Providence *Journal* remarks:

"There is nothing in the incident to support apprehensions that we are not going to be able to maintain orderly government in the islands nor to substantiate the charges of those who are not yet done saying that our representatives there are pursuing a cruel and bloody policy of repression. . . . The outbreak is not unlike others that have preceded it through the lawless activities of either savages or ladrones; there are sure to be more such, also, before the final establishment of fairly permanent peace and order in the islands. Our troubles there in this form are much the same as the difficulties we had with the Indians here at home in the third quarter of the last century when civilization and orderly government were being slowly extended over sections of the West which till then had been left in barbarian control. Indeed, in real seriousness and bloodiness these Philippine outbreaks hardly compare with the Indian wars that kept our army busy for many years even after the red men had become nothing more than riotous groups blotting an otherwise peaceful and orderly land. . . . . .

"In any event it is a mere outbreak and not an insurrection or rebellion that is being dealt with—and only such an outbreak as is inevitable in the circumstances. So far from being an indication of the failure of our rule in the islands, it rather marks the gradual progress of our representatives in the beneficent pacification of a hitherto disorderly corner of the world."

THE CZAR'S REFORM UKASE.

JUDGING from the general tone of American newspaper comment on the imperial ukase issued at St. Petersburg on December 26, it would seem that the real significance of this document lies not so much in its contents as in the fact that it was published at all. The mere promulgation of it, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, is an event of "tremendous" import, since it recognizes the right of petition, admits existing wrongs, and makes promises in regard to the future. The same paper adds:

"Twenty years ago, probably less than ten years ago, the zemstvo leaders who dared to ask for a substantial measure of constitutional self-government would have been exiled to Siberia for their temerity. That they were allowed to meet and formulate their requests without police molestation, that their petition should have been received and officially considered, above all, that the Czar has deemed it prudent or necessary to promise some concessions, is a great step forward amounting almost to a revolution in itself."

The promised reforms embodied in the new manifesto are as follows:

"1. The adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic empire, in order that its inviolable fulfilment for all alike shall be regarded as the first duty by all the authorities and in all places subject to us. . . . . .

"2. That local and municipal institutions should be given as wide scope as possible in the administration of various matters affecting local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence, within legal limitations, and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon, under equable conditions, to take part in these institutions, with a view to the completest satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the governments and zemstvos, district institutions hitherto existing, there should also be

THROTTLED!

Once upon a time there was a man who thought he could prevent the dawn of day by stopping the rooster's crowing. —Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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established in close connection with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of smaller extent.

"3. That in order to secure equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about the necessary unification of judicial procedure through the empire, and to assure independence of the courts.

"4. That for the further development of the measures introduced by us for the protection of workmen in factories, workshops, and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of the introduction of state insurance for workmen.

"5. That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed at the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of enemies of public order. . . . . .

"6. That in confirmation of my undeviating heart's desire, as expressed in the imperial manifesto of March 3, 1903, for the protection by the fundamental laws of the empire of tolerance in matters of faith, the laws dealing with the rights of communities and persons belonging to heterodox and non-Christian confessions should be submitted to revision; and that independently of this, measures should be taken for the removal of all limitations on the exercise of their religions not directly mentioned in the law.

"7. That there should be such revision of existing ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and measures in certain territories of the empire, that in future there shall remain only such of them as are required by the present interests of the empire and the manifest needs of the Russian people.

"8. That all unnecessary restrictions should be removed from the existing press laws, and that printed speech should be placed within clearly defined legal limits."

This proclamation, according to the Chicago *Evening Post*, is "the response of a benevolent despot to the cry of his people." Its importance, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is due to the fact that it lays down "general principles which are broad enough to furnish a basis for law-making." The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"The Czar's response to the zemstvo petition is more generous than might have been expected. On the subject of a parliament he is silent; no other course, in fact, could be looked for at present. On every other count the Czar meets his petitioners halfway, admitting the justice of their appeal and promising the gradual working out of the required reforms. . . . The case must be judged not so much by the actual laws that may be promulgated in the next few months as by the effect the edict will have permanently upon reformers in Russia. That a constitution should be granted at the request of the first national assembly was beyond even the wildest expectations. In fact, it was freely predicted that Prince Mirski's congress would receive an open rebuff, on the ground that their proceedings were virtually seditious. As things stand, the recent convention finds the major part of its program approved, and thus there is given every encouragement for other reform assemblies to renew the work so auspiciously begun."

Much less favorable views of the manifesto are taken by several papers. The New York *Press* admires it only "as an example of the successful use of language to conceal thought"; and the New York *Globe* says: "The ukase is that of an autocrat, and every line implies that the Czar has no notion of acknowledging that the people of Russia have any rights against the throne." The Philadelphia *North American* comments:

"The pledges made by the sovereign are so hedged about with provisos and so smothered with diplomatic phraseology that it is difficult to understand how far the interests of the people have been advanced. The most promising paragraphs refer to such adjustment of the legal procedure as will make the courts independent and give all classes equal standing before the law; and the establishment of a greater measure of religious liberty. The suggestion that 'unnecessary restrictions be removed from existing press laws' is elastic enough to be interpreted according to the views of the bureaucrats who control the Czar, and therefore will have little result.

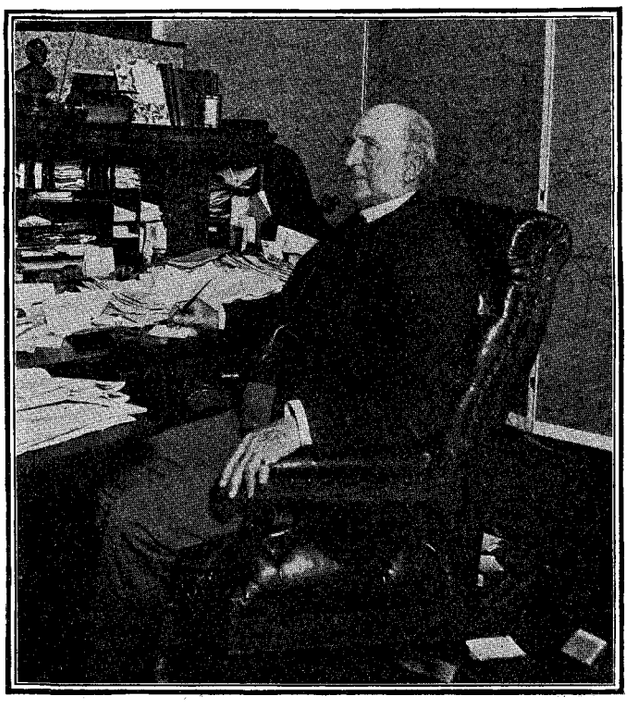
"But the chief cause of disappointment will be found in the reaffirmation of the archaic principles of autocracy. The scope of the local governing bodies is to be widened, but their rights are rigidly limited to the management of local affairs. . . . . .

"In other words, the Czar's much-heralded proclamation of freedom resolves itself into a cautious acknowledgment of local governing bodies, and it is accompanied by a warning that not while the present forces rule at St. Petersburg will the Russian people have any part in shaping the affairs of their nation."

SENATOR DEPEW'S VICTORY.

THE protracted controversy among the Republican politicians of New York State in regard to the selection of a successor to Chauncey M. Depew in the United States Senate has aroused national interest, and its eventuation in an agreement to reelect Senator Depew is hailed by his friends as a great victory. Mr. Depew declares that the outcome of the contest is due "entirely to Governor Odell," who "has managed a difficult situation with great skill." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) adds:

"It is everywhere unquestioned that Governor Odell had power to determine the inclination of the scales. It was believed that his personal feelings were exceedingly friendly to ex-Governor Black,



Photograph by Vanderweyde, New York.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The decision of his Republican colleagues to reelect him to the Senate is hailed as a victory of public opinion over "bossism" in state politics.

and some attacks upon him were calculated to drive him to use his power in that direction. But through it all he has maintained silence, and after studying all phases of the situation has succeeded in securing harmony and an agreement of all interests upon Mr. Depew as the only candidate whose name will be presented to the Republican caucus."

The agreement upon Senator Depew is pronounced by the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) "a distinct triumph of party opinion, and, indeed, of public opinion, throughout the State." Mr. Depew is "unquestionably the choice of the great body of Republicans of New York," says the New York *Sun* (Rep.). The New York *Press* (Rep.), which supported ex-Governor Black's candidacy for the Senatorship, comments:

"The victory which is announced for the election of Mr. Depew to the United States Senate, it must be frankly confessed, is a great victory. In no sense of the word, however, is it to be considered a victory of Platt over Odell or of Depew over Black or of one faction of the party over another. It is in fact a victory, so great that it was inconceivable it could be won, of special interest over that part of the Republican organization which has made a zealous effort to resist the power which so often undertakes to

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thwart the will of the people, and, in recent years, has seldom failed, except when it has measured its strength with such a leadership as that of President Roosevelt."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) draws this moral: "Public opinion has proved stronger than Odell, Black, Payn, and the machine combined. It has not given to New York the ablest and most representative Senator that could have been chosen, but it has at least saved the State the humiliation of being represented in the United States Senate by another cynical spoilsman." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"The result must be a deep mortification to the retiring governor. During his four years as Chief Executive he has painfully built up a machine—a steam-roller, his detractors call it—that has enabled him to crush his old benefactor Platt, and to claim the succession as boss. Before the moment came for laying down office, Odell's power seemed invincible: he held the legislature with an iron hand; he controlled the state conventions of 1902 and 1904. His obvious purpose was to proceed in the exhilarating work and have a United States Senator of his own, some one through whom he could demand a share of the federal patronage. He went about the task with his usual firmness and confidence. His adherents were so sure of the outcome that they had begun their feasts of celebration and their brass bands were already playing 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' In this hour of humiliation Senator Depew has tried to save Odell's face by praising his magnanimity and diplomacy. The Senator may even have made concessions on patronage; but the brute fact remains that Odell was, as Speaker Nixon is said to have told him, 'up against it.' He was forced to back squarely down, while the angry partizans of Black damned him to his face as a 'quitter.'

"The secret of this ignominious retreat may never be fully told. It would be idle to deny that the extended ramifications of the Vanderbilt railroads in business, journalism, and politics have been of vast assistance to Senator Depew. But this aspect of the question is not novel; it is older than many of Senator Depew's most famous jests. The new factor in the reckoning has been Governor-elect Higgins. He more than any other one man is probably responsible for the reelection of Depew."

Papers outside of New York very generally welcome the prospect of Senator Depew's reelection. He is "unique" among our national characters, says the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), and "can not well be spared from the public arena." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares:

"The strong and universal regard for Mr. Depew is easily understood. For more than forty years he has been constantly at the command of his party. He has been the most familiar figure before three generations of New York Republicans. This year he spoke all over the State to sons whose fathers and grandfathers gathered again in their ripening years to hear the unbroken voice, with the rippling humor and the persuasive appeal, which charmed them in their youth. No labor too great, no service too arduous for Mr. Depew in all these strenuous campaigns from Lincoln's first election. Besides he has been every man's friend. Good nature, kindly disposition, true camaraderie beam from his genial face.

"As a Senator he has been a creditable and successful representative of his State. He has been quite content to leave the political management to Mr. Platt. The social sides and the oratorical demonstrations of the senatorial career have appealed more strongly to his tastes and his temperament. If he has not been as aggressive and resolute as some others, it is because his inclination is more diplomatic and his touch more velvety. But his intimate knowledge of the business and commercial interests of New York through long association with their foremost representatives enables him to speak for them with force and effect. He has made several notable speeches upon the large public questions which have been uppermost during the last few years, and altogether there will be a general feeling that his reelection is a fit tribute to himself and a fortunate determination for the State and the Senate."

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL OPINIONS ON FEDERAL TRUST CONTROL.

ALL sorts of outcries and warnings against the recommendation of federal licenses for trusts and corporations engaged in interstate commerce are raised, in which the words "unconstitutional" "centralization," and "imperialism" are the ones most frequently heard. The main criticism passed by the dailies refers to the measure as one to destroy the States and centralize all power over industries in the federal Government (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for last week). Many of the financial journals and legal experts are following the same line of criticism, but it is noted that some of the leading captains of industry in the United States are on record in the government reports as favoring federal licenses along the lines recommended by Commissioner Garfield. This fact is interpreted to mean that legislation on the subject is possible; but the Chicago *Chronicle* warns us to "remember the old military rule: find out what the enemy wants you to do, and then—don't do it."

"What military Germany has found it impossible to suppress,"

WHY NOT COMPULSORY ARBITRATION?
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

IF HE WOULD ONLY SIGN THE PLEDGE—AND KEEP IT!
—Opper in the New York *American*.

SUGGESTED RESOLUTIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

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says *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), "what all the strong governments of Europe confess their inability to cope with, one man, at the head of a bureau at Washington, is to be asked to do. It is needless to say that power would be concentrated in the hands of this officer such as no administrative official in the whole of the world's history has ever had." The same paper says further:

"It has been urged that the scheme is a plan to abolish the States. There would appear to be little doubt that this will be its effect. For as the conditions for engaging in interstate business would be fixed by Congress, the act of the State in granting incorporation papers would be merely perfunctory. In addition, however, it would give us paternalism and absolutism in its worst form. We do not think that the United States has yet reached that stage of senile decay where the people are ready to accept a measure of this kind."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"How far this 'license' system—'franchise' is the better word—would obviate the objection to the 'centralization of power in the federal Government' may be a question. It would not solve the question of what constitutes interstate commerce, but that will have to be defined and established by judicial interpretation, whatever plan of regulation may be adopted. We do not believe in any case that it would obviate the necessity of removing such sources of monopoly power in this country as tariff discrimination and the possession by purchase of exclusive patent rights. No form or method of incorporation or supervision would eradicate evils which have their roots elsewhere. But much would be gained by a remedy of corporation abuses, and it is well to have a thorough discussion of any plan emanating from public authority."

Chief Justice James T. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, speaking in regard to federal control of corporations, says that "the federal power has already been stretched far beyond its proper boundaries in such matters"; and that such a proposition would be "an invasion of the principle of state rights." John W. Griggs, attorney-general in President McKinley's Cabinet and a former governor of New Jersey, declares that "by such means almost every right of the States can be destroyed," and imperial power given to the federal Government. He says:

TRUSTS
MARS
HERE WE HAVE THE PLANET TRUSTERINKTUM, OR THE EARTH. IT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FORMERLY COVERED WITH INHABITANTS BUT THEY HAVE BEEN GRADUALLY ABSORBED AND CONVERTED INTO DOUGH.
HOW INTERESTING
— TOOT
MARTIAN AERIAL AMUSEMENT CO. "SEEING THE SOLAR SYSTEM"
FOLK

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS—A GREAT SIGHT FOR THE MARTIANS.
—Opper in the New York *American*.

"There are many subjects as to which public injury arises by reason of unwise and diversified state legislation. Marriage and divorce laws may be instanced. But no one yet has proposed that the President shall be given the power to license marriages because some States have unwise laws on that subject. An ingenious advocate of centralization could probably find some clause of the federal Constitution which could be twisted into service as the basis of a law of Congress which would regulate marriage and divorce.

"The power involved in this proposed system is so vast, so absolute, and so paternal as to render it improbable that a self-governing people will ever vest it in one man."

In 1896 Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, declared before the industrial commission "that the Constitution ought

CAN HE ROUND THEM UP?
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

to be amended so that federal charters can be granted on some such plan as the English." John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archibald, at that time, also favored federal legislation under which corporations may be created and regulated. "Commissioner Garfield," says *Bradstreet's*, "takes clear ground upon one crucial point, namely, that interstate corporations should be subjects of federal not of state regulation. This point once established, the way will be rendered easier for a decision as to which of the alternative methods considered, or if not either of these, what other, should be adopted, and when the time should be ripe for the putting in force of the system of regulation decided on." *The Wall Street Journal* notes that Commissioner Garfield's recommendation has met with much favor among managers of railroad and industrial companies. The corporations must choose between government regulation by the forty-five States and government regulation by the central authority of the federal Government, says *The Journal*, and it adds: "The choice must be that of a federal regulation, for that will be uniform over the whole country and of a higher and more equitable standard. Insurance companies have, by bitter experience, come round to this view and are now working for federal control. The principle is exactly the same in its application to railroads and industrial corporations." James B. Dill, an expert in the law of industrial corporations and a strong advocate of federal incorporation, thinks that Garfield's remedy is too mild. His impression is that the scheme is wrong because it starts reform at the top, instead of at the bottom, where it should begin. He argues that the state corporation laws, being at variance and, as a rule, inadequate, if not actually bad, it would be unwise to expect that anything short of a federal incorporation law would accomplish what is desired. He says, as quoted in *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The tendency of state legislation to-day is to pass enactments giving absolution for past corporate sins on the part of promoters and managers, and to give indulgences for the future. Just how a federal regulation can go so far down as to control state legislatures is a question which I have not solved. The statement that

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a compulsory national law will take away too much power from the State, and create too much power in the central Government, is a repetition of the old proposition of state rights, which was threshed out to a successful issue when the national banking law was passed. We have an analogy in the struggle that this country went through in the establishment of the present system of national banks. We have a direct precedent for the establishment of optional federal corporations. It has worked successfully. The results of this experience can not be disregarded. Does the commissioner refuse the benefit of this precedent by the assertion that industrial corporations would not come in under a voluntary corporation act? The banks voluntarily, why not the industrial corporations? What moved the banks to go in under national banking laws was public opinion, the belief that a national bank was better, sounder, and cleaner than a state bank. In other words, the people put their money where they thought it was safest."

AS TO COLLEGE HAZING.

NOT since the days of the "tabasco-sauce" disclosures at West Point Military Academy three years ago has there been so much public interest evinced in the question of college hazing as at the present time. The immediate cause for the renewal of discussion is found in the action of Kingdon Gould, a Columbia freshman and son of George Gould, who recently drew a pistol on a band of sophomores intent on capturing him as a butt for their class banquet. The incident has served to elicit some interesting expressions of opinion from newspaper editors and correspondents. According to the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

"When a college freshman is hazed with such violence that he suffers physical injury public sympathy is strongly with him and denunciation for his assailants is general. When, on the other hand, a freshman, seeking to escape from wicked hazers who want to force him to make a speech at a class dinner, draws a revolver nd fires in the direction of his pursuers, the sympathy runs the other way, and the freshman, if not denounced, is at least sneered at and scorned."

Similarly, the New York *Times* comments:

"Youth has laws of its own. We elders can not always see more than folly where the young see vast quantities of wit and humor; their reason is our unreason in numberless instances, and especially in this very matter of coercion exercised by several upper classmen upon a single lower classman we even differ with them widely on notions of honor and decency. And yet the fact that youth everywhere does, and in every age has done, about the same things, apparently foolish, unreasonable, and barbarous, indicates that its conduct has a deep-lying explanation which is also a justification. Within limits, the absurdities it commits have no obviously evil effects on minds or morals."

The Baltimore *American*, on the other hand, maintains that the real motive behind hazing is one of "sheer cowardly brutality," and voices the hope that Kingdon Gould's action may furnish "the last argument necessary to lead all the colleges to enact a Medean law that every hazer shall be expelled in disgrace." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"President Butler, in announcing the suspension of four sophomores who persecuted young Gould to the shooting-point, takes the safe ground that the affair is primarily one of gentlemanliness, and that the offenders are disciplined quite as much for passing the modesty that becomes a student in a great city as for their foolish attempt to kidnap a freshman class officer. And indeed the issue is pretty nearly this—whether students are a privileged and exceptional class in a community, and their peculiar institutions exempt from the kind of jurisdiction regulating the acts of other youngsters, or whether they simply must take their chance with the world at large. The tendency is always to build up a little *pays latin* with its own laws. Country colleges almost universally do so. Evidently President Butler will do nothing to encourage the idea that Morningside Heights is in any privileged position, and holds his students to the standards of conduct enforced elsewhere in the city. This is not palatable doctrine for strenuous sophomores deprived of their freshmen, but it will appeal to all sensible people."

WHIPPING-POSTS FOR WIFE-BEATERS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S suggestion, in his recent Congressional message, that "some form of corporal punishment" is desirable in dealing with wife-beaters and other "offenders whose criminality takes the shape of brutality and cruelty toward the weak," has led to efforts to establish a whipping-post in the District of Columbia, and to some discussion in the press of the country at large. The Chicago *Evening Post* favors the proposal, on the ground that "no man who beats his wife is anything short of a brute and a coward, and for such the infliction of physical pain seems to be the only punishment that tends to put a check on his brutality." The same paper says further:

"The law that merely fines or imprisons the wife-beater most often gives the severest punishment to the innocent victims of the man's brutality. And it seldom punishes the brute as he should be punished. From this viewpoint it is not surprising to find those usually arrayed against the administration of harsh and degrading penalties strongly favoring the whipping-post for that most brutal offense, the beating of wives."

The Albany *Law Journal* takes an opposite view:

"It is bad enough for a man to beat his wife. It is still worse for the State to beat him for it. The sheriff whipped a man brutally and publicly the other day in Maryland. This sort of punishment degrades the sufferer beyond remedy; it makes him revengeful; he will always ache to kill that sheriff; and we do not wonder. It tends to make a brute of the officer inflicting it. A self-respecting man ought to decline to dirty his hands with it. In old times they used to keep butchers off the juries in England, from the popular notion that they were bloodthirsty; a mistaken notion, probably. But we do believe that the custom of requiring a public officer to whip his fellow beings until they bleed and faint, and sometimes till they come near dying, is very reprehensible. If we must whip criminals, let us have a machine for doing it, like a carpet-beater."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE way of the transgressor is hard—on the reading public.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE war in the Far East has made the Far West very popular with thousands of Russians.—*The New York Tribune.*

THE Colorado Republican view appears to be that any vote that was not cast for their candidate was fraudulent.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE man who exceeded his income in celebrating Christmas thinks he knows something about how frenzied finance feels.—*The Washington Star.*

THERE is probably no truth in the report that Tom Lawson is going to carry his fight against Rockefeller to the point of establishing a rival Sunday-school class.—*The Washington Post.*

THE HISTORIAN: "Dear old man, it's my business to take care of you."
—Walker in the Nashville *American.*

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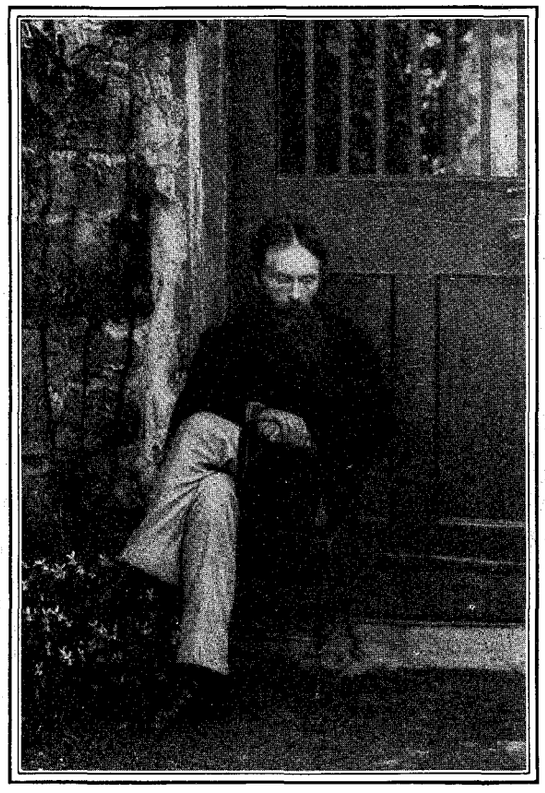
LETTERS AND ART.

BURNE-JONES'S DEFENSE OF HIS ARTISTIC IDEALS.

BURNE-JONES is the subject of a notable biography just issued. It is interesting to note that the painter himself questioned the possibility of writing the biography of any but men of action. "You can tell the life of those men who have fought and won and been beaten," he said, "because it is clear and definite; but what is there to say about a poet or an artist?" Yet late in life he realized that some memorial of him would be written, and he expressed the wish that his wife should undertake the task which she has now performed.



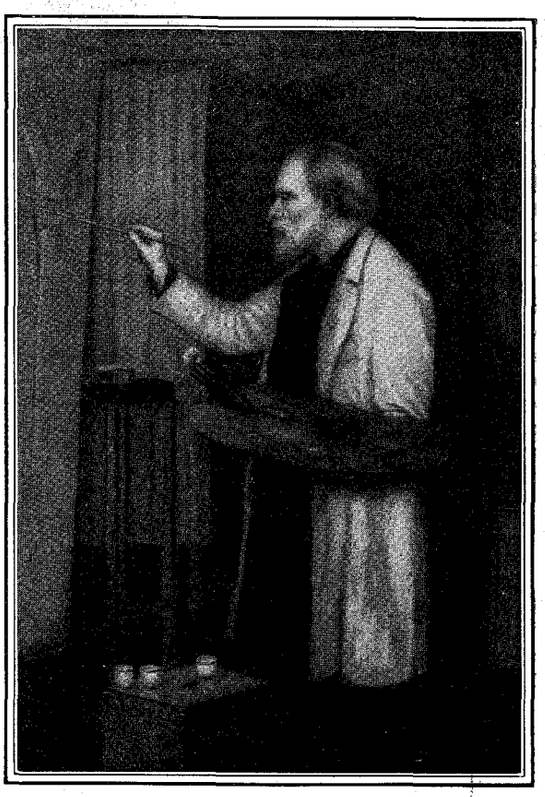
SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES,
At the age of forty-one.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

Some of the most interesting parts of the book are those that reveal the workings of his artistic nature and that are valuable as a commentary on his work, which is more individual, perhaps, than that of any other artist of modern times. One such passage is the following, which, in the opinion of a reviewer in the London *Times*, "reveals the secret of Burne-Jones's inmost belief and the motive power of his painting":

"What you have to do is to express yourself—utter yourself, turn out what is in you—on the side of beauty and right and truth, and, of course, you can't turn out your best unless you know what your best is. . . . What I am driving at is this: We are a living part, however small, of things as they are. If we believe that things as they are can be made better than they are, and in that faith set to work to help the betterment to the best of our ability, however limited, we are, and can not help being, children of the kingdom. If we disbelieve in the possibility of betterment, or don't try to help it forward, we are and can not help being damned. It is the 'things as they are' that is the touchstone—the trial—the day of judgment. 'How do things as they are strike you?' The question is as bald as an egg, but it is the egg out of which blessedness or unblessedness is everlastingly being hatched for every living soul. Of course you can translate it into any religious language you please—Christian, Buddhist, Mohammedan, or what not. 'Have you faith?' I suppose means the same thing. Faith, not amount of achievement—which at best must be infinitesimally small—that is the great thing. Have *you* faith, my dear? Do you ever think of this poor old woman, our mother, trudging on and on toward nothing and nowhere, and swear by all your gods that she shall yet go gloriously some day, with sunshine and flowers and chanting of her children that love her and she loves? I can never think of collective humanity as brethren and sisters; they seem to me 'mother'—more nearly mother than mother nature herself. To me, this weary toiling, groaning world of men and women is none other than our lady of the sorrows. It lies on you and me and all the faithful to make her our lady of the glories. Will she ever be so? Will she? Will she? She shall be, if your toil and mine, and the toil of a thousand ages of them that come after us can make her so!"

The author of the biography makes no attempt at formal criticism of her husband's work, but gives plentiful quotations from letters and diaries that allow the artist himself to comment upon his work. When the influence of the "Impressionist" school was beginning to be felt, he gave utterance against "the doctrine of the excellence of unfinished work." His words on this point (which are really an expansion of the testimony he gave in the Ruskin-Whistler lawsuit when called upon as a witness) were as follows: "I think that nothing short of perfect finish ought to be allowed by artists; if unfinished pictures become common we shall arrive at a stage of mere manufacture, and the art of the country will be degraded." To the claim that "breadth" was gained by lack of finish he replied:

"Breadth can only be got by beautiful finish and bright clear color well matched, rather than by muzzy. They do make atmosphere, but they don't make anything else: they don't make beauty, they don't make design, they don't make idea, they don't make anything else but atmosphere, and I don't think that's enough—I don't think it's very much.



SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.
From a painting by his son, Sir Philip Burne-Jones.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

"They get breadth and a pleasant sense of flatness, it is true, but that is not by any means a new thing in the world; it has been done before most distinctly, and of itself is nothing to make a fuss about. Other men are hard at it trying to do their work without a

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fuss, but they seem to be a lot of young men setting out to take painting from its most agreeable side, and to have the least trouble over their work or getting things or ideas together for it.

"They express the human figure badly—never make a beautiful face or put a desirable sentiment into it. . . . . .

"Whistler is another matter, but they are completely in the hands of their models, and there is no class so undesirable to be in the hands of. . . . I never saw any people so destitute of ideas, who are so bent on making painting a stupid art, who constantly justify Byron's cruel saying of it that it is a stupid art."

The art of portraiture he considered very seriously from the point of what "expression" was allowable—a question that he had settled with regard to his imaginative pictures at an early date. He said:

"Of course my faces have no expression in the sense in which people use the word. How should they have any? They are not portraits of people in paroxysms—paroxysms of terror, hatred, benevolence, desire, avarice, veneration, and all the passions and emotions that LeBrun and that kind of person find so *magnifique* in Raphael's later work—mostly painted by his pupils and assistants by the way. It is Winckelmann, isn't it, who says that when you come to the age of expression in Greek art you have come to the age of decadence? I don't remember how or where it is said, but of course it is true—it can't be otherwise in the nature of things. . . . .

A FAMILY GROUP.
Mrs. Burne-Jones, and her two children.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

"Portraiture may be a great art. There is a sense, indeed, in which it is the greatest art of any. And portraiture involves expression. Quite true, but expression of what? Of a passion, an emotion, a mood? Certainly not. Paint a man or woman with the damned 'pleasing expression,' or even with the 'charmingly spontaneous,' so dear to the 'photographic artist' and you see at once that the thing is a mask, as silly as the old tragic and comic mask. The only expression allowable in great portraiture is the expression of character and moral quality, not of anything temporary, fleeting, or accidental. Apart from portraiture you don't want even so much, or very seldom: in fact you only want types, symbols, suggestions. The moment you give what people call expression, you destroy the typical character of heads and degrade them into portraits which stand for nothing."

Illustrating from the Avalon picture he was then at work upon, representing three queens—Queen Morgan le Fay, the Queen of the Northgalis, and the Queen of the Wastelands, he said:

"They are queens of an undying mystery and their names are Lamentation and Mourning and Wo. A little more expression and they would be neither queens nor mysteries nor symbols, but just—not to mention baser names in their presence—Augusta, Esmeralda, and Dolores, considerably overcome by a recent domestic bereavement. And that, my dear, as you are aware, is not what I mean; but put in the expression these good people clamor for, and there is where you would be landed."

A man whose art is so removed from the life of his own day would show the same aloofness from its literature, and this indeed is found in the case of Burne-Jones. Some words which his biographer declares are "typical of his constant thought" express his feelings regarding the realism of modern literature:

"Don't lend me any sad stories—no, not if they are masterpieces. I can not afford to be made unhappy, and I suspect that book 'Anna Karenina'—I suspect it is Russian, and if it is I know what to expect, and I couldn't bear it. There would be a beautiful woman in it—all that is best in a woman, and she would be miserable and love some trumpery frip (as they do) and die of finding out she had been a fool—and it would be beautifully written and full of nature and just like life, and I couldn't bear it. These books are written for the hard-hearted, to melt them into a softer mood for once before they congeal again—as much music is written—not for poets but for stockjobbers, to wring iron tears from them for once; that is the use of sorrowful art, to penetrate the thick hide of the obtuse, and I have grown to be a coward about pain. I should like that Anna so much and be so sorry for her and wish I had been the man instead of that thing she would have—and it wouldn't be happy. Look! tell me it ends well and that the two lovers marry and are happy ever afterward, and I'll read it gratefully—and I shall wait your answer.

"I don't mind being harrowed, but then it must be in lofty rime or verse heroical—great kings and queens—and then I like it very much; but I can't bear a tale that has in it a woman who is knocked about and made miserable and mad, and thrown away on a wretch, and is altogether heart-breaking. I like such a one, after due troublesomeness and quite bearable anxiety, to marry the hero and be happy ever after—is that very dull or am I very tender-hearted? And I dare say the book is like a Turgenef book. I love and admire Turgenef beyond words, but I can not read him; having read two of him I will read no more. I know how good they are—that the Russians can make splendid women in their books; and I know that ours are but poor things in our books—but I do really suffer when I read them and get demoralized with miserable reflections."

THE FEMININE NOTE IN LITERATURE.

WHAT constitutes the distinctively feminine note in fiction? This question has been again raised, but, the critics complain, not definitely answered, in a recent volume of appreciation from the pen of Mr. William Leonard Courtney, editor of *The Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Courtney states his belief that "a passion for detail is the distinguishing mark of nearly every female novelist," and that this passion for detail is "a quality which belongs to all the best work done by female writers." He cites Miss Austen, in whose books he finds "a turning-point in literary history," as the great exemplar of this quality.

The critic of the London *Times* thinks that some other differentia must be found, as a power of minute observation is at least as obvious in men's work as in women's. He writes:

"Who had more of it than Fielding? Or than Tolstoy? Both Thackeray and Dickens excelled in it when they chose. Heaven knows there is enough of it in Zola. External detail is not Mr. Meredith's strong point, but Mr. Hardy dwells on it lovingly and with tremendous effectiveness. Passing to lesser names of contemporaries, we might say that in M. Huysmans in France and in Mr. George Moore in England the love of detail amounts to a passion indeed."

The same writer goes on to suggest that "an obvious achievement of women writers which no man can equal with such certainty is the exposition of female passion"; and he mentions Charlotte Bronté and Mademoiselle de Lespinasse. But that apart, he finds the greatest distinction of women writers in a note

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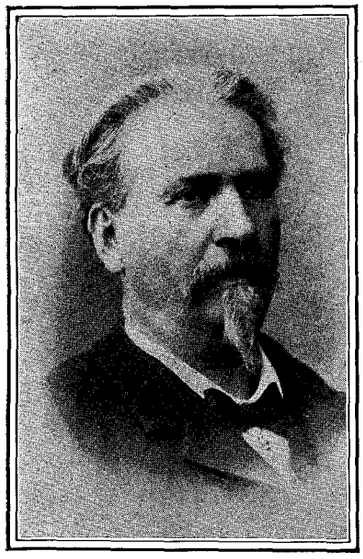
of comedy, "a comedy at once fine, light, and merciless." To quote further:

"Mr. Meredith has laid it down that good comedy can exist only in a society which contains cultivated women. However that may be, cultivated women have achieved written comedy of a peculiar delicacy and point. Of its kind the comedy of Jane Austen is incomparable. It is utterly merciless. Prancing victims of their illusions, her men and women are utterly bare to our understanding, and their gyrations are irresistibly comic. There is no explaining away, no invitation to a pathetic view; she is as free from that as Molière himself. That, no doubt, would not be enough for a feminine note. But Miss Austen does not stand alone, tho she stands unapproached of her sex. It is lamentably true that contemporary women writers are mostly in dead earnest, or that they can not be earnest and amusing as well. . . . The ablest of them take strong and more or less abstract themes—'Lucas Malet,' for instance, with her studies in pathology, and Mrs. Voynich, with her crusade against cruelty—and any difference from a masculine handling of them seems to lie in a certain narrowness in the intensity. Mrs. Craigie showed once a sense of comedy on which one might found great hopes, but it would seem as if the seriousness of her function as an interpreter of life had overshadowed that sense—temporarily, one may hope. Nevertheless in the work of women writers, novelists, and letter-writers, whom most men cherish, this note of comedy, of amused observation, of humorous perception does prevail. It is something different from masculine humor, and therefore we may call it a feminine distinction, a really feminine note, if we are bound to find one."



FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL,
The Provençal poet who is one of the recipients of the Nobel prize in literature.

The London *Daily News* believes that the distinctively feminine note in contemporary literature is to be found, not in fiction at all, but in poetry:

"A protest against the bondage of womanhood may be found in poem after poem written by women. These poems do not command large audiences, but immediate 'sales' were never a guide to literary permanence, and they have after all the audience 'fit tho few' that alone a poet should aspire to.

"That protest runs clearly and definitely through much quotable verse like the following:

Oh, to be a woman! to be left to pique and pine.
When the winds are out and calling to this vagrant heart of mine. . . . . .
All the boats at anchor, they are plunging to be free—
Oh, to be a sailor, and away across the sea!
When the sky is black with thunder, and the sea is white with foam,
The gray gulls whirl up shrieking and seek their rocky home. . . . . .
There is danger on the waters—there is joy where dangers be—
Alas! to be a woman and the nomad's heart in me.

"It is surely seen at a high point in the 'Knight Errant' of Miss Louise Imogen Guiney:

Spirits of old that bore me,
And set me, meek of mind,
Between great dreams before me
And deeds as great behind,
Knowing humanity my star
As first abroad I ride
Shall help me wear, with every scar,
Honor at eventide.
Let claws of lightning clutch me
From summer's groaning cloud,
Or ever malice touch me
And glory make me proud.
Oh, give my youth, my faith, my sword,
Choice of the heart's desire:
A short life in the saddle, Lord!
Not long life by the fire.

"He is indeed a crude critic who does not see the gulf in technique and in all poetic qualities that separates certain poems by Mrs. Meynell, Mme. Duclaux, Mrs. Marriott Watson, Miss Guiney, and other women of our day from the old-fashioned poetry justly called 'minor' with which Eliza Cook, Mrs. Hemans, 'L. E. L.,' and a hundred other women delighted large audiences in an earlier age.

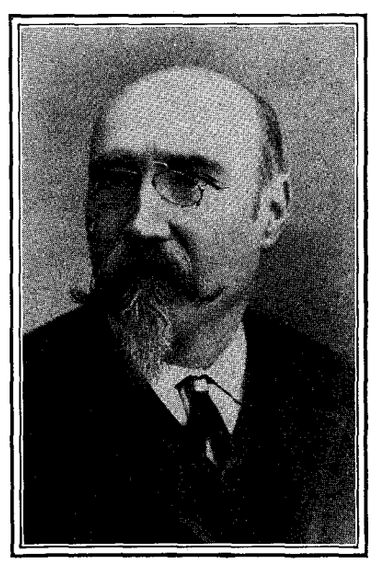
"In the work of certain women poets of to-day, in the fierce protest of many women that nature has not given them man's wider field for work, may be found the only 'feminine note' that is worth the consideration of the literary historian."

In this connection a recent statement of Dr. Emil Reich's is peculiarly interesting. Dr. Reich, writing in *Success* (December), predicts that in America women "will be neither the subjects nor the inspiration of great male poets or artists." But he continues:

"On the other hand, the coming great American poet or artist will be a woman. Much as prophecies are to be dreaded, I do not hesitate to risk this prediction. It will be poetry of a new flavor. It will cause new shivers of poetic delight. It will be as original in poetry as Chopin was in music. It will be appreciated in Europe more than in America. But the main social institutions of America will suffer no change."

THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

THIS year it was found necessary to divide the Nobel prize in literature, a sum of $40,000, between Frédéric Mistral, the Provençal poet, and José Echegaray, the Spanish dramatist. The award, which equally honors France and Spain in the field of literature, appears to meet with general approval. Of the two prizemen, thinks the New York *Independent*, the American public is probably better acquainted with Mistral, owing to Janvier's narrative of his visits to Provence, first published in *The Century Magazine* in 1893, and to the translations of Harriet W. Preston, published in *The Atlantic Monthly* in 1872. Students of the modern Provençal revival know him as a leader, with the Félibres, in that movement, as well as a poet of inspiration and distinction. Says *The Independent*:



JOSÉ ECHEGARAY,
The Spanish dramatist who receives the Nobel prize in recognition of his contributions to the drama of ideas.

"'A great epic poet is born; a true Homer of our own time; a poet who has created a language out of a dialect as Petrarch created Italian.'

"Create a language he did, but notwithstanding his genius and his untiring efforts by means of books, magazines, newspapers, societies, lectures, festivals, and songs he has not succeeded in his attempt to make the *langue d'oc* a rival of the *langue d'oil*, which beat it in the struggle for existence five hundred years ago. The efforts of the seven young Félibres to revive Provençal as a literary language resemble the Gaelic movement of young Ireland at the present day, of which the outcome is likely to be similar. Mistral has, however, never lost courage, and he announces that he

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will devote the prize to the support of his Provençal museum in the old palace of Arles. To this enterprise President Roosevelt was one of the first contributors, and to him the poet showed his gratitude in an ode."

Of the other prizeman the same periodical says:

"The award to Echegaray is a recognition of the power of the drama of ideas. The critics may say that his construction is faulty, that his people are puppets, his effects exaggerated, the incidents confused and the endings depressing, but in spite of these defects his moral earnestness and intensity of purpose have aroused and impressed the people as other dramatists with fewer faults have failed to do. It was said in Spain, as it is said here now, that it was impossible to get an audience for anything but light lewdness and comic horseplay, that a native drama was impossible because adaptations from the French were so popular that the people would not stand preaching from the stage. But that was before Echegaray turned his purifying rivers into the Augean stables of the theater. He demonstrated that conscience is as useful as a dramatic force as passion, and that the fatalism of the consequences of sin is as efficient a dramatic motive as the fatalism of the will of the gods in the Greek plays.

"Echegaray was forty years old when he wrote his first play, which was put upon the stage while he was Minister of Finance. He was educated as a civil engineer and was a professor in the School of Engineers for many years. His original work in pure and applied mathematics ranks him among the foremost scientists of Spain."

Three of Echegaray's plays appeared in English translations about ten years ago. They were "The Great Galeoto," "Folly and Saintliness," and "The Son of Don Juan."

THE FRENCH ESTIMATE OF EMERSON.

A FINAL chapter in Elisabeth Luther Cary's new work on Emerson is devoted to the appreciation that writer has received from notable critics of France. French critics, she asserts, can not be said to have neglected Emerson's claim to detailed consideration; "and that they so early perceived and so long discussed his service to humanity may reasonably be considered to prove not only their perspicacity but the far-reaching character of that service." A Frenchman once said that we Americans know French literature "through the blusterers"; Miss Cary amiably retorts that they "have taken pains to know us by the best we have produced," and in their estimates of Emerson they have stood as a generous illustration of his own words: "The genius of life is friendly to the noble, and in the dark brings them friends from far."

This French appreciation is to be noted in face of the judgment passed by Dr. Garnett, in 1888, that Emerson "can never get beyond the English language." He acknowledged the merit of existing German and Italian translations, and conceded it to be within the resources of French prose to provide a better translation still. But, he said, "no merely French or German or Italian reader will have the least notion of the magic of his diction: hardly even will the foreigner well versed in English enjoy him to the full."

The earliest estimate of Emerson from the pen of a Frenchman was the work of M. Émile Montégut and appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1847, within a few years after the publication of the "Essays." Of this notice the present writer says:

"This preoccupation with Emerson on the part of a critic typically French, in the disinterestedness of his mental processes and the orderliness and definiteness of his method, is interesting both as showing Emerson's appeal to the French intelligence through his freedom from exuberance, his impartial vision, and his instinctive mental and moral balance, and as showing the positive value of criticism based on the application of a definite esthetic and moral standard to literary phenomena. M. Montégut emphasized in his analysis of Emerson's newly discovered genius precisely the qualities that attract the critical attention toward him to-day, and whether or not his estimate of them is sound it is both responsible and discriminating."

In a paragraph partly interpretative and partly composed of direct quotation, Miss Cary gives the general estimate offered by M. Montégut as follows:

"His article opens with a designation now grown somewhat trite and wearying: 'Emerson, like Montaigne, like Charron, like Shakespeare, is a sage.' Following out his comparison, which doubtless seemed to his readers a bold one, M. Montégut describes the modern sage as lacking the systematic mind and rigorous logic of the ancients, declaring that in the sensuous life of the antique world it was true wisdom to concentrate the mind, as did Socrates and Seneca, upon a single point and to regulate the life by a single thought; but that, amid the multiplied points of view and the innumerable mental snares of modernity, even the sage has become adroit rather than audacious, walking with hesitation, and constantly observing his environment. Such is the rôle played by Montaigne, Charron, and Shakespeare—the rôle of great observer. Such is the rôle also that Emerson fills, continually observing and continually seeking, but at one point surpassing, these richly endowed companions—at the point of character. By his character and by the audacity and concentration of his thought he is allied to the ancients, and thus misses no virtue of his class: 'All the qualities of the sage are in him,' his critic finds—'originality, spontaneity, sagacious observation, delicate analysis, the critical faculty, the absence of dogmatism.' The critical faculty, 'the principal attribute of the true sage, is eminent in him, and his writings contain a remarkable picture of the infirmities of the age, and a manly protest against them in the name of that individuality which is 'stifled by the democratic system.'"

M. Montégut, and Mr. Morley also, many years later, as Miss Cary goes on to point out, viewed Emerson's indifference to the problem of evil with a pained sincerity. "Neither critic can recognize his modern interrogation of the universe in travail and suffering in Emerson's vision of a universe from which pain and evil are excluded by reason that every man has lived scrupulously according to the inner law."

Emerson was treated in a later article by Th. Bentzon, and in 1902 a long and thorough investigation of his work appeared from the pen of M. Roz. In this last the writer followed in the footsteps of M. Montégut and Mr. Morley in declaring the difficulty of justifying Emerson's optimism. This optimism, says Miss Cary, M. Roz "accepts as the ineluctable consequence of Emerson's system and the fundamental tendency of his mind, but he feels that his hope is akin to indifference; his insistence upon the obligation of each individual to collaborate with the good intentions of the universe is offset by his dislike of admitting the difficulties, struggles, and disabilities of human nature in its weakness." Upon this judgment Miss Cary comments:

"Possibly the inclination to regard Emerson's optimism as of the heartless type is due to a perfectly simple and, on the whole, natural error in defining his attitude toward life, an error avoidable only by attempting to discern as far as possible the mood in which he advocated receptivity and serenity. He is taxed with the defects of an exclusive doctrine, when apparently his controlling intention was to teach a morality the most inclusive to be conceived. . . . Of course there are passages in plenty to convey the general idea as M. Roz has grasped it. Other passages, however, to be read in connection with these theories, in which Emerson speaks of conduct, show his belief in self-discipline and moral action, with entire recognition of all the demons that fight against morality and faith."

In closing the essay the writer remarks that curiously enough "it is a French writer—a Belgian writing in French—who has most adequately commented on the element in his work most valuable to the common mind, and least often dwelt upon by judicial critics—his power, that is, of casting glory over the common day, of seeing grandeur in our dust." This criticism of Emerson is embodied "in the indirect manner of the impressionist" by M. Maurice Maeterlinck in his "Le Trésor des Humbles."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SOME recent advances in space-telegraphy are described by Dr. Albert Battandier in *Cosmos*. These relate chiefly to localization and secrecy of despatches, the points in which the existing systems are least successful. He first speaks of the work of Professor Artom, in Italy, in utilizing what is known as the rotating electric field in wireless telegraphy. Dr. Battandier writes:

"Marconi sends out a circular, or rather spherical, wave whose field enlarges as it leaves its point of origin. This explains why, at a certain distance, we must have excessively sensitive apparatus to detect this infinitesimal wave . . . and why there is an enormous loss of force. In fact, to actuate at a distance of 1,000 kilometers [621 miles] a detector at a point of the circumference, the whole disturbance on 3,000 kilometers [1,864 miles] and more of this circumference is pure loss. Sig. Artom, instead of sending out circular waves, sends spiral waves forming a sort of cone which grows larger as it removes from the starting-point. Here, too, there is a waste of energy, but infinitely less considerable than in the former case, since the waves are concentrated in one direction. . . . The apparatus of Artom is installed at Rome, on Maddalena Island and at the Ponza Islands. Now when Professor Artom at Rome is in communication with the island of Maddalena, which is north of Sardinia, the Ponza Islands, between Naples and Rome, not only can not read the message, but can not even tell that it is being sent. . . . . .

"But besides this invention, which is already in use since it is working under the direction of the Italian naval ministry for a distance of 300 kilometers [186 miles] and more, there is still another on trial—for the experiments have not yet exceeded 300 meters [984 feet]—which attacks the same problem and asserts that it has a more complete solution. The inventor, who is still a student, a native of Fontana Liri, is named Armando Parravano. The double defect of radiotelegraphy, as at present in use, is that it can not send several telegrams at once to the same station while at the same time deciphering those that it receives. Up to the present time, a receiver is tuned to waves of a given period. If an electric undulation is sent out, only the properly tuned receiver can perceive it. This is the method of Marconi, who thus put the sending-station in tune with the receiving-station. Theoretically this was perfect, but in practise there has been trouble, and we may say that the secret of radiograms or Marconigrams is an open one."

The principle of Sig. Parravano, we are told, is different. He has succeeded in transmitting electrically, from one station to another, the vibrations of a tuning-fork, so that they will cause to vibrate the prongs of another fork of the same pitch, just as if the two forks were close together. Thus one apparatus may transmit a number of simultaneous messages without interference, by utilizing a number of forks of different pitches, each of which sounds its corresponding fork at the receiving-station. These messages will also be secret, for if an ordinary detector be employed to receive them, it will be actuated alike by all the different messages, which will be mixed together and so can not be read. If only one message is being sent, Parravano accompanies it with a nonsense message which is sorted out on his apparatus by the proper fork, but results in unintelligibility with an ordinary detector. To quote further:

"Parravano is about to try his system between Fontana Liri and Arpino, and it is probable that he will succeed in this larger field as he has in his laboratory experiments. It is certain that the ability to send out electric undulations of determinate length, capable of acting on a given receiver while leaving others untouched, opens a great future before us. We can sink mines in the sea, tuned to a given resonator, and be sure that they will not explode until a current of the proper period is sent out from beach or battery. An arrangement of this kind has been devised by an Italian, Sig. Sabino Ditrani, of Canosa di Puglia. . . . It appears, however, from newspaper accounts, that its results will be much more far-reaching than this. As Archimedes burned the enemy's vessels by concentrating on them the sun's rays by means of mirrors, so this inventor will project special electric waves which will explode everything within their reach. . . . The papers state that, thanks to this invention, a hostile army may be put *hors de combat* in a few minutes by shocks that need not be mortal. This last clause is quite a discovery!

"All this, however, is said to be mere boasting. I am of the opinion that it is, but the impossible of to-day becomes common to-morrow, and especially in electricity we can never say 'thus far and no farther.'

"Was not wireless telegraphy itself a Utopia fifteen years ago? Before the *x*-rays, would one not have denied the possibility of seeing through an opaque box or into the interior of the human body? Let us not, therefore, say that a thing is impossible, for to-day's assertions may be lies to-morrow."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW SOCIOLOGISTS WORK.

THE science of sociology has frequently been arraigned for vagueness of method and instability of subject-matter. By certain persons it is regarded as having no standing at all as a real science, and it is frequently made a butt by editorial writers in the daily papers when there is a lack of political or social sensations. In an interesting address, giving an outline of the present status of sociology, delivered by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, before the Congress of Arts and Science at St. Louis last summer and printed in *Science* (November 11), the science is defended against these aspersions. While not attempting to show that our knowledge of society is as thorough or as precise as that now attainable in physics or chemistry, the writer asserts that its methods are purely scientific, and that it differs from other sciences, not in standing, but simply in degree of progress, consequent upon its youth. He says:

"Dealing as we do with highly concrete materials, we place our main reliance upon systematic induction. The experimental method of induction, however, is of little avail in the scientific study of society. Altho social experimenting is at all times going on, it is difficult to isolate causes or to control conditions with scientific thoroughness. Observation, therefore, and critically established records of observations made in bygone days must be our main dependence, so far as the accumulation of data is concerned.

"Yet in a field so vast, observation itself would be a fruitless toil if it were not directed by scientific rules. Canons of guidance we find in the so-called comparative and historical methods. Selecting any social fact, or correlation of facts, observed in any given society, we systematically search for a corresponding fact or correlation in all contemporaneous societies, animal and human, ethnic and civil. This search has one clearly defined object, namely, to determine whether the observed fact is a universal, and therefore an essential, an elementary phenomenon of society, and, if it is not universal, to ascertain just how wide its distribution is. By such research we discover those resemblances and differences in social phenomena that are the bases of scientific classification.

"Having in this manner arrived at a scheme of classification, we use it in subsequent observation precisely as the chemist or the botanist uses the classifications that have been established in his science. We systematically look for the facts and the correlations that the classification leads us to anticipate.

"In like manner, following the historical method, we search for a given social fact at each stage in the historical evolution of a given society, and thereby determine what social phenomena are continuous.

"A complete scientific theory of natural causation is established only when our knowledge becomes quantitatively precise. Often the law that we seek to formulate eludes us until the correlations of phenomena have been determined with mathematical exactness. Sociology has unjustly been reproached for neglecting that attention to precision which is the boast of other sciences. The indictment of vagueness may be a true bill against individual sociologists. It is demonstrably not a true bill against sociology. It is to the scientific students of sociology that the world owes the

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discovery and development of an inestimably valuable form of the comparative and historical methods, namely, the statistical method. Every inductive science to-day is adopting this method. Physics, chemistry, astronomy, and geology would be helpless without it. The biologists have acknowledged their dependence upon it by the establishment of a statistical journal, *Biometrica*. It is not too much to claim that the possibilities of this now indispensable method of all the sciences were first demonstrated in the epoch-making social studies of Jaques Quetelet, and that its employment in sociology has been out of all proportion to its employment elsewhere. As developed in recent years . . . it has become and will continue to be, the chiefly important method of sociology; and assuredly, in the course of time, it will bring our knowledge of society up to standards of thoroughness and precision comparable with the results attained by any natural science."

IRREGULARITIES OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION OBSERVED.

IT has been recently shown that the earth does not rotate on its axis with a perfectly smooth and uniform motion, but is affected by what is called libration, which makes it appear periodically to move slightly slower for a time and then slightly faster. These conclusions are the results of the mathematical theory of the earth's motion, and the irregularity is so slight that it would appear hopeless to observe it directly. A French astronomer, however, has succeeded in performing this apparent impossibility, using means that resemble those employed in the celebrated Foucault pendulum experiment to demonstrate the diurnal motion of the earth. The experiment is fully described in the proceedings of the Belgian Royal Academy, and the following note is from *Cosmos* (Paris, November 26):

"In his 'Revision of the constants of stellar astronomy' M. Folie has found indirectly that the angular velocity of the earth's crust is not uniform but subject to periodic variations.

"M. Folie attempted to see whether it might not be possible to render this variation of speed physically sensible, and he reached the following conclusion: If a body could keep, at the earth's surface, in virtue of its inertia, the speed with which it is animated at a given instant, the difference between this constant velocity and the variable velocity of the earth's surface would be visible after an interval of six hours.

"If a weight be suspended by a very flexible thread, and kept vertically under the point of suspension, it will have the same velocity as this point. Then leaving it to its own inertia, it will preserve this same velocity, while the point of suspension will have at each instant the velocity of the earth's crust, to which it is rigidly attached.

"The solution of the problem is always complicated by the periodic deviations which are introduced in the movement of the free pendulum of diurnal period. . . . . .

"The apparatus used by M. Folie consists of a pendulum composed of a leaden disk weighing 0.4 kilogram [a little less than a pound], suspended by two fine platinum wires of 0.1 millimeter [0.004 inch] in diameter from a bar of iron placed in the meridian and solidly anchored to a wall running nearly east and west. The distance between the upper ends of the wires is 0.2 meter [7.9 inches]. They are surrounded by a hermetically sealed case, which protects them from air-currents.

"In the center of the disk is placed a lens of 0.125 meter [4.9 inches] focal distance. In its focus, on a stand very solidly anchored in the wall, is a powerful source of light of invariable position. Near the disk a screen, pierced with a small aperture, allows the light rays to pass after they have traversed the lens. These rays strike, at 9.5 meters [22 feet] distance, a horizontal rule divided into millimeters, on which the readings are made. During the day, the room, of course, must be artificially darkened.

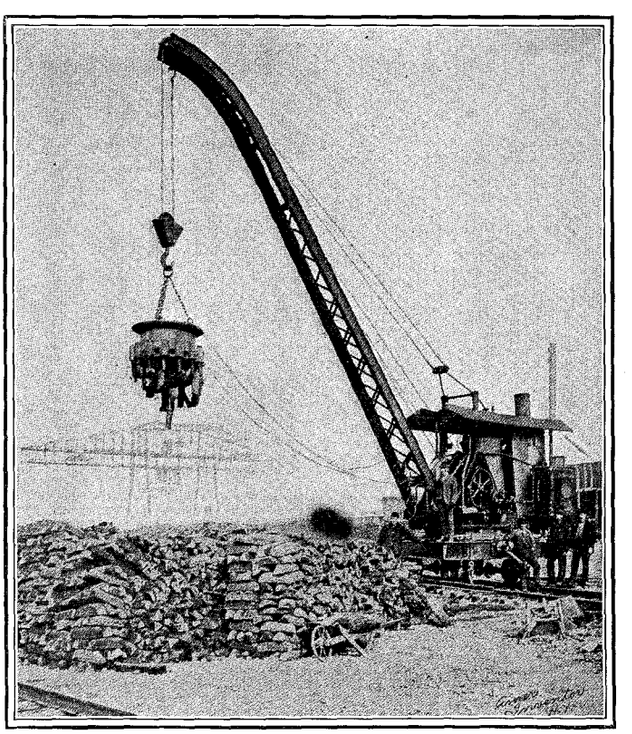
"By means of this very simple device, M. Folie has proved physically the fact of terrestrial libration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT MAGNETS USED FOR LIFTING.

THE utilization of magnetism in the handling of large masses of iron has already been noted in these columns. We are told by Dyer Smith, who writes in *The American Inventor* (December 1) on the subject, that this use has recently had an extended and interesting development in the iron and steel industries. Says Mr. Dyer:

"Suspended from the hook of a crane, an electromagnet, energized by an electric current led to it through a flexible wire, picks up a bulky iron plate of eighteen or twenty times its own weight, upon merely being brought in contact with it, with the same ease that a toy magnet in the hands of a child attracts and picks up a handful of tacks. Where the lifting magnet is employed, the cumbersome chains commonly used to attach to the crane-hook work to be moved are done away with, and so are the crane man's gang of assistants on the ground, the duties of whom are to pry up the work and attach the chains. All that is necessary is for the crane-driver to close a switch completing an electric circuit in which the magnet is placed, lower the magnet into contact with the article to be moved, hoist and away. The article is dropped instantly by opening the switch. Time and labor are thus saved, and with no loss of safety or efficiency.

"The design of the magnets used differs with the type of service to which they are to be subjected. It has been found, for example, that a magnet capable of lifting a ten-thousand-pound ingot could not grip five hundred pounds of thin plate. The most general type, perhaps, is the simple horseshoe, one arm of which is prolonged to form an envelope for the rest. For plate handling a group of rectangular poles has been found to be most efficient.



MAGNET USED FOR HANDLING IRON PIGS.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

"Anything magnetic can be handled, but iron and its products naturally furnish the lifting magnet its best field. Pig iron, plates, ingots, slabs, blooms, structural shapes and unwieldy castings are all taken with facility. A good example of the force of electromagnetic attraction is furnished by the lower photograph. Two magnets are lifting a large plate edgewise, a much more severe test than a lift on the flat. The size of the plate may be estimated by comparing its length with that of the gantry crane, which spans the whole stockyard. In the upper picture eight or ten iron pigs taken from the pile are adhering to the magnet.

"An interesting feature of plate handling is that a number of plates in a pile may often be lifted at once and dropped one at a time in the proper locations. This is accomplished by a properly timed opening and quick closing of the magnet-controlling switch.

"Another noteworthy application of the lifting magnet is

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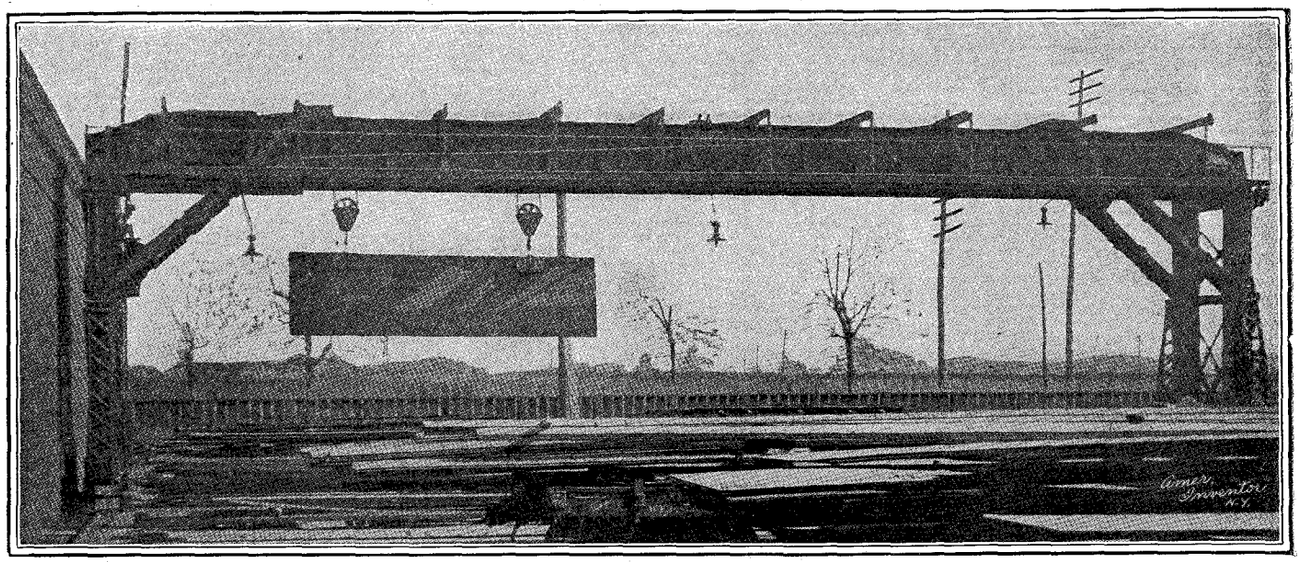

TWO ELECTROMAGNETS LIFTING LARGE STEEL PLATE IN A SHIPYARD.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

the handling of hot material. The temperature at which iron loses its magnetism is about 1,300° F., the second critical point of the cooling curve of iron, which is easily seen to be so elevated as not to interfere with the usefulness of the magnet. By the use of the latter a vast amount of discomfort is spared the men, who would otherwise have to bend over and chain up to the crane a red-hot casting, for example.

"Lifting magnets are now used to quite an extent abroad, and in this country have been adopted, among others, by the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago; the Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland; and the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden. They are designed and built in the United States by the Electric Controller and Supply Company.

"In practise a number of magnets, controlled by the one switch, are used for the handling of bulky articles. In this way plates of over forty feet in length and eight or ten feet in width are lifted by two, three, or four magnets. Tests of the power consumed by magnets give very satisfactory results. In one test a horseshoe type of magnet, weighing 1,235 pounds, lifted twelve tons, that is, about nineteen times its own weight. It was supplied with a current of 13 ampères at 250 volts, or a power of 3,250 watts. A rectangular magnet, tested by the Illinois Steel Company, weighing only 300 pounds, and having a pole-piece of five inches cross-section by 3½ inches long, lifted a weight of four tons. This was with a current consumption of 4 ampères at a pressure of 230 volts, or an expenditure of 920 watts power.

"By the use of lifting magnets the capacity of a crane is materially increased, as the time consumed in 'roping up' work to a crane-hook is quite a fraction of the time of each job. In a busy, crowded shop this means a good deal.

"As a precautionary measure, a second wire is usually run from the generator to the magnet."

The Sun and the Earth's Magnetism.—Efforts have been made for fifty years past to connect in some way the violent fluctuations of the earth's magnetic condition called "magnetic storms" with disturbances on the sun, and the idea that the sun really causes these storms is widespread, altho most scientific men scarcely regard the connection as proved. The latest attempt to establish a relation of this kind, made by E. W. Maunder at a recent meeting of the British Astronomical Association, is thus noted in *The Electrical Review* (December 24):

"It was first supposed that magnetic storms were due to magnetic changes in the sun, but in 1892 Lord Kelvin said that such could not be the case. Another suggestion was that these storms might be due to streamers from the sun which impinge upon the earth. Attempts to establish some definite relation between magnetic storms and sun spots have also failed, since a magnetic storm does not always follow the appearance of a sun spot, and there may be storms without any unusual sun spots. Mr. Maunder seemed to find a general agreement between the appearance of sun spots and storms, especially when large disturbances only were considered. He then examined the Greenwich records for the past twenty years, and he found that in many cases there is apparently a period of recurrence of twenty-seven and one-third days. This is the apparent period of the sun's rotation. Out of some 276 storms, one-third of these were arranged in pairs spaced apart by a period of one rotation of the sun. About three-quarters of the storms showed a rotational period of one form or another. The conclusions he reaches are that magnetic disturbances apparently recur with the return of certain definite meridians of the sun to the center of the disk. He thinks that his research has established beyond question the origin of magnetic storms, and it introduces a new conception of the magnetic action of the sun, which seems to act magnetically within certain restricted areas and along narrow lines. Mr. Maunder's ideas have been received with a good deal of interest, but no one is yet prepared to criticize them."

MAN'S BRAIN AND THE APE'S.

IT is noted in Deniker's standard work on the development of the anthropoid ape that the brain of these animals never grows beyond the first year, being prevented from so doing by the early closing of the sutures of the skull. In man, these do not close until much later, so that the brain is enabled to expand and develop to a much greater degree. Assuming that this expansion constitutes the chief difference between an ape's brain and a man's, Mr. A. T. Mundy, in a letter to *Nature* (London), suggests that the sutures in an ape's brain should be artificially kept open, so as to see whether it would expand and develop, with a consequent increase of the animal's intelligence. To this proposal Prof. N. C. Macnamara makes the following answer in the same paper:

"In answer to Mr. A. T. Mundy's questions, it seems to me that it would be impossible in a young living ape, by artificial means, to prevent his frontal suture from closing, and if we could succeed in keeping it open I question if any marked increase in the size of the animal's frontal lobes would augment his intellectual capacity. It is not only the great size of man's cerebrum as compared with that possessed by anthropoid apes which gives him greater intellectual power, but, . . . the frontal and parietal lobes of the human brain are far more perfectly developed than the corresponding lobes among anthropoid apes. This is especially the case with respect to those motor and psychical areas of man's cerebral convolutions which control his power of intelligent speech; these areas of the brain are deficient in the anthropoid apes. It is probable that man's ability to make use of articulate language, and through this

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means to think, has led to the great development of the psychical elements of his brain. A comparison of the size and conformation of the cranium of tertiary man with that of existing Englishmen is an indication of the length of time it has taken for the human cerebrum, and therefore intellect, to reach its present stage of evolution. Man and anthropoid apes we hold to be derived from a common ancestral stock; the former, under the action of natural selection and other causes, including, I think, not only an inherent capacity of cerebral but also of cranial growth, have gradually developed, whereas anthropoid apes, from arrest of cranial and cerebral growth, have not reached the standard attained by human beings; the difference between these two orders of beings, however, is one of degree, and not of kind."

LONG-DISTANCE TYPEWRITING.

IT is announced in the daily press that the form of printing telegraph patented by J. C. Barclay, assistant general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is now in regular use on the busiest lines of that company between New York and Buffalo. Says a reporter of the New York *Tribune* (December 2):

"It involves the use of standard typewriters instead of the Morse system. A telegrapher sits down at a typewriter in Buffalo and writes at his best speed. Wires connect the Buffalo typewriter with one here. An operator sits before this machine, but he has nothing to do but feed telegraph blanks into it and to move back the carriage when it reaches the end of a line. The invention does the rest, and a clearly typewritten message is reeled off.

"The invention has been used in the regular commercial business of the company all this week. As high as 100 words a minute have been sent successfully and without a mistake. In speed it far surpasses the old-fashioned method of sending, for which the record is some fifty words a minute.

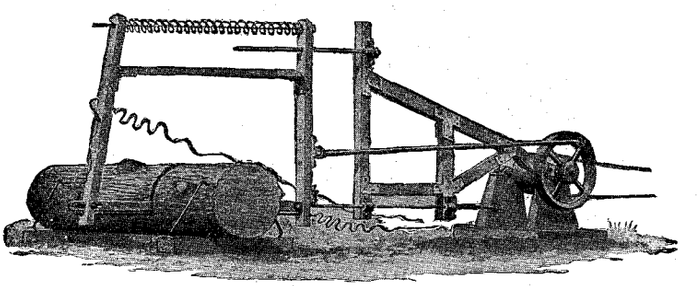
"'This printing telegraph system is past the experimental stage,' said Mr. Barclay yesterday. 'We are actually using it between New York and Buffalo for commercial work. The messages are turned out from a typewriter at this end just as they are delivered. There is no copying or rewriting. The man who operates the sending typewriter in Buffalo has absolute control of the receiving-machine at this end except for feeding paper and removing the carriage.

"'The system will not supplant the Morse system and will not result in a material decrease in the number of operators. We will use our regular Morse operators to operate the sending-machines. Its use will be limited to the crowded wires between large cities. We would not think of using it in a station like Yonkers or Poughkeepsie, for instance. It will be of great value to The Associated Press in sending its news service to a number of papers in the same large city. Take Philadelphia, for instance. An operator can sit at a machine in the New York office of the Press Association and deliver neatly printed copy in every newspaper office in the Quaker City simultaneously. The apparatus is quite simple and not expensive. On account of the patents, I can not give you a description of the invention itself.'"

Printing telegraphs are by no means new, several more or less successful systems being in existence. For general telegraphic work, however, these have been too slow, and they could be successfully operated only over short distances. Their records have been made, as a rule, on strips of paper, which is not regarded with favor by the public.

To Burn Down Trees Electrically.—A device for felling trees in which a platinum wire heated red hot by means of an electric current takes the place of a saw is described in *The Scientific American*. Of this machine, the invention of two citizens of Little Rock, Ark., the paper just mentioned speaks as follows:

"The apparatus comprises a frame similar to that of a buck-saw, across the lower end of which the resistance-wire is stretched. The tension of the wire may be adjusted by a bar which extends between the side-arms of the frame, and is clamped at one side by a thumb-screw which passes through a slot in the bar. The upper end of the frame is provided with a coil spring adapted to draw the side-arms together, to take up the slack in the resistance-wire as it expands when heated by the current. Since ashes are apt to collect in the kerf and retard the burning of the wood, the inventor has provided a mechanism for reciprocating the saw-frame. Furthermore, the resistance wire may also be wound with a short length of platinum wire, and the coils of the latter will act as drag



ELECTRICAL DEVICE FOR FELLING TREES.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

teeth to remove the fine ashes and clear out the charred fragments. The mechanism for reciprocating the saw-frame, which is clearly depicted in the engraving, may be driven by an electric motor. The apparatus offers the advantage that it may be operated at long distance from its source of power, thus giving it a wide radius of action. The inventor has designed the apparatus particularly for the use of lumbermen in felling trees. The electric saw permits of cutting off the trees very close to the ground, and at a much smaller expenditure of labor than with the usual hand-operated saw."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A MASS of aluminum," says *Nature*, "weighs one pound; a mass of lead of equal size weighs something more than four pounds. The English physicist will say that aluminum is *more than four times lighter* than lead. Weight, heaviness, is an attribute of matter, lightness is absence, or deficiency, of weight. To say that one article is a certain number of times *lighter than* another is like saying of two vessels unequally exhausted of air that one is four times emptier than another." On this *The American Machinist* comments as follows: "It might be added that it is equally erroneous to say that one body or substance is colder than another. There is no such thing as cold. There are only varying degrees of heat, and we commonly regard as cold those things that are below 98 degrees Fahr., or below the temperature of the human body. But a substance that is at the freezing temperature is quite hot compared with liquid air, and liquid air boils violently when in a vessel placed upon a cake of ice."

THE variation of temperature with altitude has been recently studied anew by F. A. Fovel, relying on the observations made at several different points in the French and Swiss mountains. Says a report abstracted by the *Revue Scientifique* from the *Archives des Sciences physiques et naturelles* (Geneva): "In the winter months important thermic inversions [cases where the higher station is the warmer] alter the heat-gradient. As for spring and summer, the difference of temperature between two stations of different height, in the Alpine region, increases from winter to summer and then decreases till the succeeding winter, the maximum occurring in June. The progressive diminution of the number and importance of cases of thermic inversion suffices to explain the course of the phenomenon during the first of these periods, but the inverse explanation does not hold for the second period, since thermic inversions do not increase in June, July, and August. M. Fovel attributes the second annual phase to the effect of the winter cold stored up in the ground in the high mountains; there would thus be, in mountain stations, a kind of retardation of the coming of summer analogous to that noted on the shore of great lakes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE layman generally supposes the difficulty in breathing caused by high altitudes to be due to the 'thinness' of the air, or, as the scientist says, to the diminished tension of the atmospheric oxygen," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "A series of experiments recently made by A. Mosso on the top of Monte Rosa renders the above explanation doubtful; indeed, indicates that it is lack of carbon dioxid rather than oxygen which causes the disagreeable symptoms. Carbon dioxid is one of the normal excretions of the lungs, and its presence in large quantity in the normal atmosphere indicates that the latter is unsuitable for breathing. Professor Mosso found that when at sea-level the barometric pressure was reduced two-thirds (that is, to five pounds per square inch instead of fifteen), and the proportion of oxygen was increased so that its partial pressure resembled that of normal air, the symptoms produced by high altitudes, difficulty of breathing, etc., occurred with violence. On the other hand, a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxid, the breathing of which in Turin caused giddiness and nausea, when respired on the summit of Monte Rosa was distinctly agreeable, and produced a feeling of well-being and happiness. Analyses of the blood suggest that a diminution in the proportion of carbon dioxid, caused by the low pressure, is the cause of 'mountain-sickness.' Another interesting result of Dr. Mosso's experiments was the discovery that when alcohol is drunk at high altitude it fails altogether to produce its usual inebriating effects. 'There is no indication of either excitement or intoxication, and it appears that at such a height the nerve-cells are no longer responsive to alcoholic stimulus.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

MODERN biblical critics recognize more and more that their duties do not end in destructive work, but include the task of developing the principles of the Christian religion into harmony with the results of modern research in all branches of thought. The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the most influential journal on the Continent in matters of scholarship, discusses this problem in the following manner:

"So pronounced is the conviction among earnest thinkers that Christianity, as a system of religious faith, has not attained its highest stage of development that systematic efforts are being made to effect this further development. A number of leading university professors have recently united in the publication of a series of discussions on this subject, entitled 'Beiträge zur Weiterentwicklung der christlichen Religion' (Contributions to the Further Development of the Christian Religion), all agreeing in the central thesis that such growth and expansion along purely new lines are not only possible but are demanded by the times. Dr. Schroeder, the Indologist of Vienna, discusses the character and origin of religion, as well as its roots and development; Dr. Gunkel, of Berlin, discusses the Old Testament in the light of modern research; Dr. Deissmann, of Heidelberg, handles the New Testament from the same point of view; Dr. Dorner, of Koenigsberg, writes on the faith in redemption and dogma; Dr. Herrmann, of Marburg, discusses religion and morality; Dr. Meyer, of Zwickau, describes Christianity and the Germanic nations; Dr. Encken, of Jena, writes on science and religion; Dr. Rein, of Jena, on religion and the school; Lic. Traub, of Dortmund, on the essence of Christianity. These discussions are all called forth by the conviction that Christianity does not occupy that position of power and influence to which its historical character and mission entitle it. They purport to grapple with the deepest problems of the day and reach the conclusion that this position can be achieved if Christianity is freed from the many extraneous growths that have in the course of time surrounded the eternal truth that lies at its heart. Many thousands of thinking people consider as temporal and human not a few of the doctrines taught in the past as integral parts of the Christian faith. Nor can these convictions be crushed by the authority of state, church, or society. The only way to bridge over the chasm between modern thought and Christianity is to restore the latter to its primitive form and thereby bring it into touch with the culture of the age."

In Professor Encken's paper we find the following:

"We see a hard struggle going on between traditional religion and modern scientific research. Whoever has any appreciation of the inner connections of life can not be content to permit this struggle to go on; he must seek a solution, as it affects the very roots of life. In the light of modern science, the old traditional way of looking at things is narrow, dull (*dumpf*), anthropomorphic. If religion is not willing to discard these characteristics, it will lose its power of controlling the thoughts and feelings of man. The problems which religion has to solve are now engaging the attention of other spheres of thought, and religion must adapt itself to modern thought if it would continue to be recognized as the chief factor in man's inner life.

"The question is often asked if religion can really satisfy the demands of modern life, or will its reconstruction, in harmony with modern thought, mean practically the destruction of religion? The question is not so easily answered, and least of all can it be answered in the spirit of those who accept to the fullest extent the teachings of modern science, but retain a fragment of the old faith that may be perfectly inconsistent with those teachings. It would not be honest to deny that religion has suffered serious losses through modern science and is now passing through a momentous crisis. If it can not make good these losses, its disintegration, or, at any rate, still further restriction, will be unavoidable. And yet it does not seem impossible or improbable that religion can and will adapt itself to these changed conditions, altho it is not altogether clear in what manner this will be brought about."

Rein, in his essay, reaches this conclusion:

"Religious instruction in the manner in which it has been carried on is now antiquated and must be changed. In this negative proposition thousands are a unit. But in reference to the 'new courses' the difference of opinions is vast. It is an idle dream to imagine that an education without religious motives is possible; but these motives can not be found in a stereotyped formalism or dogmatism. Religious education must consist in freeing the conscience, as was done by the Reformation; new principles and new life motives must be instilled."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JEWISH ATTITUDE TOWARD JESUS.

RABBI ENELOW, of Louisville, Ky., addressing one of the largest and most influential Jewish congregations in this country, recently urged upon his coreligionists the celebration of Christmas, as commemorating the birth of the teacher Jesus, who "inculcated the noblest and holiest tenets of all true religion." This question of the attitude of the modern Jew toward Jesus is one of considerable interest. In the New York *Sun* Dr. Isidor Singer, editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," compiles a brief symposium on the subject, in which he quotes from "some of the most eminent contemporary Jewish theologians, historians, and orientalists." He quotes Dr. N. Porges, a conservative rabbi of Leipsic, Germany, as follows:

"Even the most conscientious Jew may without hesitation recognize that, in view of the immense effect and success of his life, Jesus has become a figure of the highest order in the history of religion, and that the noble man, the pure character, the mild heart-winning personality come forth unmistakably even from the mythical cover which surrounds his person. The fact that Jesus was a Jew should, I think, in our eyes rather help than hinder the acknowledgment of his high significance, and it is completely incomprehensible to me why a Jew should think and speak about Jesus otherwise than with the highest respect, altho we as Jews repudiate the belief in his Messianic character and his divine humanity with the utmost energy from innate conviction."

Dr. Singer goes on to quote from several "representative American Jews." First, from the late Dr. Gustav Gottheil:

"If he has added to their [the Jewish prophets] spiritual bequests new jewels of religious truth, and spoken words which are words of life because they touch the deepest springs of the human heart, why should we Jews not glory in him? The crown of thorns on his head makes him only the more our brother, for to this day it is borne by his people. Were he alive to-day who, think you, would be nearer his heart—the persecuted or the persecutors?"

From Dr. Morris Jastrow, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, we have the following:

"It is commonly said that the Jews rejected Jesus. They did so in the sense in which they rejected the teachings of their earlier prophets, but the question may be pertinently asked, Has Christianity accepted Jesus? The long hoped for reconciliation between Judaism and Christianity will come when once the teachings of Jesus shall have become the axioms of human conduct."

From the pen of Mr. Simon Wolf, President of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, we read:

"I look upon him as a great teacher and reformer, one who aimed at the uplifting of suffering humanity, whose every motive was kindness, mercy, charity, and justice, and if his wise teaching and example have not always been followed the blame should not be his, but rather those who have claimed to be his followers."

Dr. Singer concludes:

"In spite of the narrow vestry and petticoat orthodoxy which a handful of Anglo-Oriental pseudo-romanticists are anxious to implant just now in the American soil, liberal American Judaism, led by advanced theologians of the type of Dr. K. Kohler in Cincinnati and Dr. E. G. Hirsch in Chicago, will continue tearing down the walls of separation between the children of the same Father. Wo to the ill-advised Jewish philanthropists who are throwing the

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REV. ALEXANDER WHYTE. PROF. JAMES DENNEY. REV. ROBERT RAINY. PROF. JAMES STALKER. PROF. MARCUS DODS.

FIVE LEADERS OF THE UNITED FREE KIRK.

weight of their gold bars into the balance of religio-national reaction! The poor masses, alas! will have to harvest the bitter fruits of their Pyrrhian triumph."

THE SITUATION IN THE SCOTTISH FREE CHURCH.

"A LARGE and flourishing church, comprising nearly a quarter of the population of Scotland, with a national influence even greater than her numbers represent, and prosecuting extensive missions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, has been suddenly decreed to have lost her identity, through her union with another church and certain changes in her formulæ which this union required; and to have forfeited in consequence all her invested funds and the bulk of her real estate." Thus concisely *The Quarterly Review* (London) states the situation which has resulted from the litigation between the United Free Church of Scotland and the diminutive body nicknamed the "Wee Free Church" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 20 and September 3, 1904). The situation in itself is sensational to a degree, but beyond this an issue is involved which affects every church in Great Britain that desires to maintain spiritual freedom, along with an organized system of government and the collective control of church property which that implies. The situation has two distinct aspects: on the one hand the material effects of the decision; on the other its influence on the future liberty of churches. The complexities of the first, in all probability, will necessitate the appointment of a royal commission. The second aspect is being keenly discussed by the big reviews, both secular and theological. A writer in the *London Quarterly Review* thus states the crux of the Lords' decision affecting a church's right to modify its doctrine:

"The Lord Chancellor and those who thought with him laid it down that, while a church might have power to make alterations or innovations in its doctrine *quâ* church, it has no such power *quâ* corporation, that is, as possessing property and administering a trust. A non-established church, said Lord Davey—we do not quote his exact words—is an organization united by the possession of common principles; and while for its own purposes and in relation to its members it has unrestricted power of legislation, yet if its property was intended to be held in trust on the basis of doctrines modifiable from time to time by the decision of a majority in that church, the intention to permit such modification of doctrine must be made clear beyond question in the terms of the trust. He held that in this case no such intention to permit modification was made clear, and therefore that the majority in the Free Church had acted *ultra vires*."

The same writer comments:

"Those who think it sufficient to deal with a church as if it were a joint-stock business, with articles of association which must be closely examined and literally interpreted, will inevitably take a different view of a modification in doctrine from those who view a church as a living, growing organism, bound to preserve its type, but with power to change in detail as time advances, provided the great ends for which the life of the organism has been originated and maintained are rationally and adequately answered. . . . . .

"The resources of civilization are not exhausted by the formulæ of any particular trust deed; and if that which the Free Church framed in 1844 permitted what they consider to be the monstrous legal decision of 1904, it is not impossible to frame a better.

"That decision, however, utters a loud warning to non-conformist churches that they should see that their houses are in order, and not attempt to slight the technicalities of legal enactments. Congregationalists have been in the habit of boasting of their superiority to creeds; but where trust deeds are concerned . . . they will do well to be careful. . . . In America a much larger measure of freedom is enjoyed by ecclesiastical corporations; but the cases are not entirely parallel, and it is with English law that we are now particularly concerned.

"The Methodist communities afford the nearest analogy to the Presbyterian. As the law stands at present, how far is it possible for Methodist churches to unite, if in either body there be a pertinacious, tho numerically small, minority opposed to union? What measure of freedom does the law permit in modifying administration—say, for example, ministerial itinerancy? We put the question broadly, since we understand that the stipulations of trusts in the different Methodist bodies vary considerably. Again, in matters of doctrine, the very form of the subordinate standards—Wesley's fifty-three sermons and notes on the New Testament—indicates that not a literal but a broadly equitable interpretation of what is meant by adhesion to these standards is intended. But it would not be well for any of these highly organized churches to wait for troublous times of controversy and a hotly contested lawsuit to find out precisely where it stands in relation to its own trust deeds. And we at least hold that it is quite intolerable for the state of things to continue which makes legally possible such a fettering of the powers of Free churches as the recent judgment has effected."

Mr. Charles Douglas, writing in *The Contemporary Review*, says:

"The position of all churches which use or acknowledge doctrinal standards or maintain a collective policy is affected by the judgment. They are told, in effect, that the law does not recognize churches where property is concerned, but only beneficiaries under a trust, powerless to alter its terms, incapable of declaring the purposes for which they exist, restrained from taking any step which may even be held by a civil court to involve a change of doctrine. Churches that exist on such terms, bound to the intellectual methods of the past, forbidden under ruinous penalties to think out the issues of Christian faith for themselves, place themselves, surely, in a position of fatal inferiority and disability. But if even

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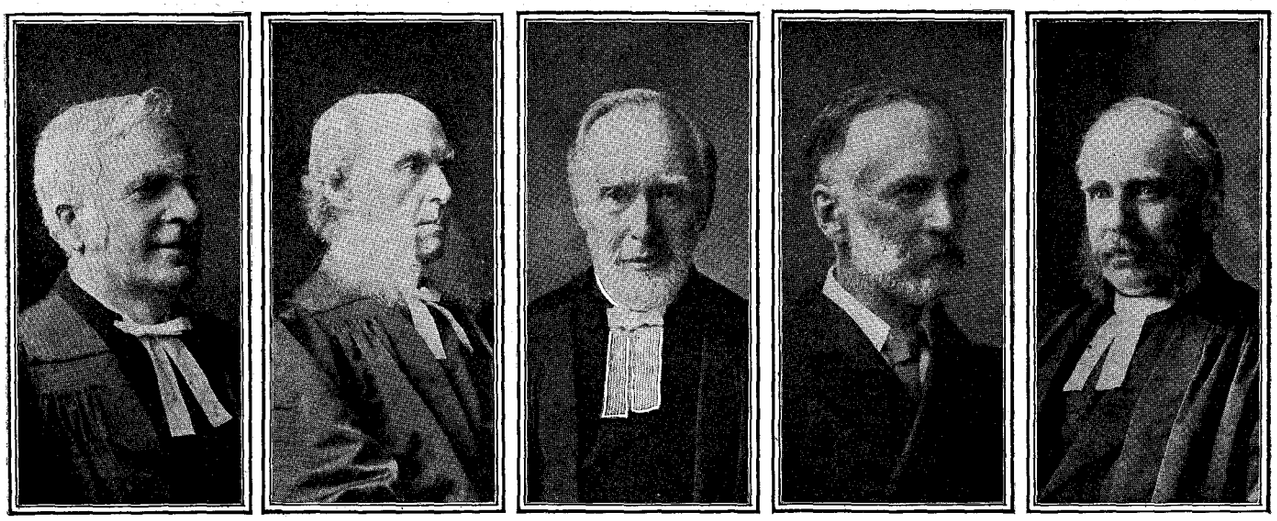

REV. MURDO M'QUEEN. REV. J. W. M'CULLOCH. REV. D. M. M'ALISTER. MR. J. HAY THORBURN. REV. C. A. BANNATYNE.

FIVE LEADERS OF THE "WEE FREE KIRK."

an express provision for change, such as we have seen that the Free Church of 1900 possessed, does not protect liberty, it is not easy to see how any effective organization is possible for Free churches. Wherever any combination is formed more complex than that of a congregation worshiping together, it seems, under the judgment that has been given, impossible to preserve a power to change doctrine or policy without sacrificing all trust property."

Mr. Augustine Birrell, in *The Independent Review* (London), comments on this point as follows:

"Is the language of 1643 a binding trust? Why not? asked the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Haldane answered, because 'the church is like an organism; the materials may change, and there may be metabolism of every item of which it consists, and yet the church goes on preserving its organic life through the medium of its system of church government, which provides for a supreme assembly supreme in that matter of doctrine.' Excellent sense, particularly when dealing with perpetuities. To pin the church of 1904 down to the language of 1643 is ridiculous. Is the present Archbishop of Canterbury more unlike Tillotson or Laud? The thing can not be done. People who subscribe funds to churches in perpetuity must take their chance. The pious citizen of Antioch who lent his house for the assembling together of those who were there first called Christians would be much startled could he see and hear the mass as it is performed to-day either in St. Peter's, Rome, or St. Paul's, London. Things will be what they will be. A guinea subscription does not enable you to dictate to posterity. 'Creeds pass, rites change, no altar standeth whole.'"

"Are the Free churches free?" asks the *London Quarterly Review*, which characterizes the decision of the highest British Court of Appeal as "one of the most unjustifiable morally, however legally correct" in the annals of English law. "We hold that the judgment, however in accordance with the strict letter of the law, is iniquitous, in the strict etymological sense of the term," remarks the same review, and adds that the very conditions of healthy church existence are seriously affected by it. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, in *The Contemporary Review*, writes: "No doubt the desire of the majority in the House of Lords was to ascertain and give effect to the mind of the donors of the trust fund. Manifestly they have failed to do so. The unintentional effect of their judgment is confiscation on an unexampled scale. Is there not an urgent call for immediate redress in the interests of common justice as well as of Christianity?"

The Homiletic Review (New York) remarks that by this decision "an enormous power has been lodged in the hands of a single malcontent to defeat the will of a large community by the invocation of a dead hand to bind the living to obsolete forms." It affects, says the Duke of Argyll in a recent letter to the press, "all British churches that do not by their constitution formally allow their members to 'agree to differ,' a liberty seldom given to churches in words, tho nearly always practised in action."

RENAN'S LETTERS TO BERTHELOT.

A NEW volume by Ernest Renan naturally attracts attention. The author of the "Vie de Jésus" occupies one of the foremost places in the literature of the latter half of the nineteenth century. For a period he wielded a species of intellectual sovereignty in France, comparable to that of Voltaire in the eighteenth century. His celebrity was considerably enhanced by the theological controversies of which he was the storm-center and which, in the minds of many, are most intimately associated with his name. Those who have read the "Souvenirs" of Renan will recall the life-long friendship which existed between the French author and the famous scientist, Berthelot. To that friendship, unique in the history of contemporary literature, we owe the recently published volume entitled "Renan's Letters from the Holy Land," which has been translated into English by Lorenzo O'Rourke.

The translator's introduction sketches in broad outline the personality of the great religious historian, and calls attention to certain traits which have marked him out for unique distinction:

"Ernest Renan was probably the greatest literary creative artist and one of the most original and brilliant thinkers of the latter half of the nineteenth century. The literary wizardry of his pages, the originality of his pictures, the refinement and artistic beauty of his conceptions, have gained for him a lonely eminence among modern historians. His prose bears the stamp of classic simplicity relieved by a Breton warmth and glow, and endued with that creative originality which is the recognized birthmark of genius. His vast philological studies have thrown a white light upon the Hebrew and Christian histories, and the mighty figures of sacred story which have molded the ideas of the race for ages stand out on his canvas like creatures of flesh and blood. The rare gift of recreating the remote past, the magic which reincarnates the brooding shadows of antiquity, enabling us to touch hands, almost, with the demi-gods of history—the sorcery which makes dead ages live again, and evokes the buried glories of five thousand years—all this was the endowment of Renan."

The immense celebrity which Renan attained was due in large measure to the gifts thus alluded to. Original creative literary art and the modern scientific and critical faculty were for once found united. Berthelot evidently has this in mind when he writes in an introductory sketch appearing in this volume:

"I would have loved to describe the second great moral crisis, which decided the life of Renan, and which transformed the learned

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author of the history of Semitic languages into the poetic and genial writer of the 'Life of Jesus.' This change was the origin of his great reputation and of his universal influence, both on account of the nature of the religious problems at the heart of which he boldly placed himself, and of the admirable literary form of his new writings. One may perceive the beginnings of this evolution of his mind in the letters from Italy."

The Italian letters, here alluded to, precede those from the Holy Land and constitute about a third of the book. Probably the most interesting feature of the new Renan volume is the light which it sheds upon dark corners of the many-sided Frenchman's character. He once said he half regretted that his life had been devoted entirely to the history of Israel—to the almost total exclusion of Greece. In this correspondence the artistic side of his nature emerges in a strong light. In writing from Rome (November, 1849), the critic is vanquished utterly by the artist:

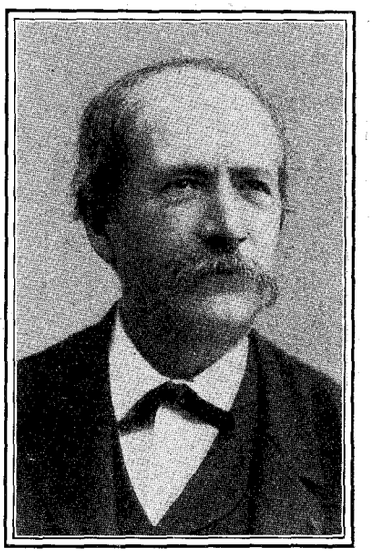
"This city is an enchantress; it slumbers and seems exhausted; there is in these ruins an indefinable charm; in these churches that one encounters at every step there is a tranquillity, a fascination almost supernatural. Would you believe it? I am completely changed. I am no longer French; I am no longer the critic; I am unworthy of the rôle; I have no longer any opinions; I know not what to say about all this. . . . You know that religious impressions are very potent with me, and that as a result of my education they mingle in an indefinable proportion with the most mysterious instincts of my nature. These impressions have awakened here with an energy that I can not describe to you. I had not understood what popular religion is when considered naïvely and outside the sphere of criticism. I had not understood a people creating unceasingly in the domain of religion, taking its dogmas after a fashion, living and true. Let us not deceive ourselves; this people is as Catholic as the Arabs of the Mosque are Mohammedan. The religion is religion itself; to speak to them against their religion is to speak to them against their interests—interests which are as real as any of the other needs of nature. I came into this country strangely prejudiced against the religion of the South; I had ready-made phrases to fit this trivial and subtle cult; Rome represented for me the perversion of the religious instinct; I expected to laugh at my ease at the foolery of the *Gesù* and the superstitions of this country. Well, old friend, the Madonnas have vanquished me; I have found in this people, in its faith, in its civilization, a grandeur, poetry, ideality, which are incomparable."

ERNEST RENAN,

Author of the "Vie de Jésus." During his life "he wielded a species of intellectual sovereignty in France, comparable to that of Voltaire in the eighteenth century."

The letters from the Holy Land reveal the subtle literary charm which later took the world captive in the famous "Life of Jesus." One can perceive the actual adumbration of the celebrated style in such passages as these:

"Jerusalem is, indeed, the most singular place in the world; its present is an unrivaled medley of the ludicrous and odious, while behind all this is the most extraordinary past—still translucid at every step. . . . Here, assuredly, are Bethphage, Bethany, and the Mount of Olives, the places beloved of Jesus. Gethsemane is not far from this little region; according to some monks, it is near a group of very old olive-trees. Yonder is Bethsaida, Siloam, and its fountain. Golgotha was not far from where they now place it. This road cut in the rock, and descending from Galilee, has certainly borne the footprints of Jesus, and is certainly the place where he received from these poor bands of Galileans that triumph at the hands of the poor which cost him his life."



M. BERTHELOT,

The famous French chemist, who was Renan's most intimate friend.

Writing from Beyrout (September 12, 1861) Renan says: "I have employed my long days at Ghazir in correcting my 'Life of Jesus,' such as I have conceived it in Galilee and in the country of Souri. In eight days it will be finished; I have only yet to write the account of his last two days. I have succeeded in giving all these events an ordered sequence which is completely lacking in the gospels. I believe that this time one will have before his eyes living beings, and not these pale, lifeless phantoms—Jesus, Mary, Peter, etc., considered as abstract beings, and only typified."

The concluding letters of the volume are intensely personal. Renan is dying, but the flame of his intellect is undimmed. Death has no terrors for the sage. He dictates to Berthelot through his son Ary:

"My condition remains always the same; for the past three months there has been not a trace of improvement, nor, indeed, it must be said, of aggravation. Things are just as Potain told me they would be. Happily, for some years past, I have regarded the days that have been granted to me as a special grace—a surplus of favor. I hope to publish my two volumes which complete the history of Israel."

Here are some of the last words written by Renan:

"To end is nothing; I have almost filled in the framework of my life, and altho I could make good use of a few years, I am ready to go. What is cruel is the havoc that one causes in dear lives. This is where a reasonable euthanasia, guided by a sense of philosophy, could do much. Like yourself, I frankly study my general physiological condition. The physician of Lannion, a very serious man, knows of cases analogous to mine that have lasted eighteen months. The struggle will come after me. Let come what will. I shall utilize the remnant of life that is left to me. I am this moment working at the correcting of the proofs of the fourth and fifth volume of 'Israel.' I would like to revise the whole thing. If another does this I shall be impatient in the depths of purgatory. Outside of the Eternal and myself, no one has any idea of the changes that I would have cared to make. God's will be done. *In utrumque paratus.*"

By the death of the Rev. John White Chadwick, the Unitarian Church in America loses one of its most distinguished pastors. Dr. Chadwick was the son of a Marblehead seaman, and in his youth was apprenticed to a shoemaker. His determination to become a Unitarian minister dated from his reading of a sermon by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a brother of the poet. Among Dr. Chadwick's published works are: "The Old and the New Unitarian Belief," "The Bible of To-day," "The Man Jesus," and a volume of "Poems." *The Christian Register* (Boston) says of him: "He had won honorable fame as a preacher, a theologian, an author, and a literary critic. In these four departments he had the unusual distinction of standing in the first rank among his fellows. He never aimed at popularity, and, while no man enjoyed more than he did the sympathy and praise of his friends, he stood ready at any moment to sacrifice everything if he believed that his duty called him to say that which was unpleasant to the public and to his nearest friends. He had the quality which one of his admirers smilingly described as 'his fierce goodness.'"

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE TISZA "GUILLOTINE" AND THE HUNGARIAN PANDEMONIUM.

UNLESS means be found to put a speedy end to the desperate parliamentary feud which has so long rent the Magyar world asunder, the consequences to all Europe, say competent foreign organs, may be irretrievably disastrous. The despondent tone of press comment on the topic is well-nigh unanimous. The vehemence of the Hungarian newspapers themselves is regarded as one of the worst possible signs. London organs, Paris organs, and some Berlin organs fear that, while the immediate crisis may be tided over, the future is maturing a European issue of the gravest sort.

The parties to the constitutional conflict, according to their official organs, firmly believe that disruption of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would be preferable to defeat or even to compromise. The *Fueggetlen Magyar Orszag*, setting forth the views of the extreme anti-Austrian group, tells Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, that there can be but one survivor of the present struggle. The *Alkotmany* (Budapest), organ of the clerical opposition group, is calling all Magyars to the fray. The *Egyetertes* (Budapest), mouthpiece of the Hungarian party of independence, says that "wild as were the scenes" in Parliament last month, they will be "even more revolutionary" if Premier Tisza or his successor persists in working what the bellicose Magyar press calls "the guillotine." How "wild" the scenes referred to must have been may be inferred from a description of one of them in the London *Times*:

"Some deputies, famed for violence, attempted to rush the presidential tribune. The police resisted passively until struck in the face. They then tried to force the deputies back, and in this effort were supported by their comrades from the other side of the tribune. A general scuffle ensued, a policeman being thrown down, pummeled, and finally carried out of the hall. One infuriated deputy named Pozsgay then detached a heavy strip of wood from the side of the tribune and with it belabored the heads of the policemen. Reenforced by newcomers, the other deputies followed this example and tore down every available fragment of wood for use as weapon or missile. The police captain hereupon urged his men to take the offensive, but was himself struck on the head by the leg of a chair and obliged to leave the hall. His men then beat a hasty retreat and the honor of Parliament was redeemed.

"An independent deputy named Nessi rushed to the Premier's armchair, tore it from its place, and threw it into the center of the hemicycle. The ministerial benches and blotting-pads were torn to pieces in a twinkling, and attention was turned to the president's tribune. The bell, books, and papers on his desk were thrown on to the floor of the House, his massive chair cast over the balustrade, and but for its stout construction the tribune itself would have been demolished. The leather chairs reserved for the secretaries of the Chamber were next flung to augment the goodly heap which had rapidly collected itself in the middle of the Chamber. Then, their fury appeased, the opposition rested from their labors and vented their satisfaction with cries of triumph. . . . . .

"What the opposition deputies had forgotten to destroy in their rage was now broken to pieces in cold blood to be preserved in memory of the occasion. M. Thaly, M. Kossuth, M. Rakovsky, Baron Banffy, and other opposition leaders were kept busy signing their names upon broken legs of chairs and fragments of paneling. Velvet was stripped from the presidential chair, till then nearly intact, the prelates and priests of the opposition showing particular eagerness to obtain some shreds. The most undignified scene of all was the production of a photographic camera, with which Baron Banffy, M. Rakovsky, M. Ugron, Mgr. Molnar, and other prominent deputies, were photographed in various attitudes on the heap of ruins."

All of which is not quite so "wild" as some of the other proceedings, altho the *Magyar Nemzet* concedes that it is "fairly wild." It should be regarded, we are told by our Hungarian contemporary, "as a symbol."

The symbolical significance upon which stress is thus laid can be appreciated only from the standpoint of the so-called "Tisza guillotine." This is the opposition's name for the "standing orders" or new rules of procedure in the Chamber of Deputies at Budapest. Premier Tisza had these rules passed last November after a scene pronounced "wild" even for Budapest. The rules remain "void and of no effect," asserts the *Fueggetlen Magyar Orszag*, because the conduct of the session at which they were carried was "an infraction of the organic law of the kingdom" on the part of the president of the Chamber itself, who is declared "a tool of the Austrians." The object of the Premier is held by this authority to be to "prevent the national will from asserting itself" and to "crush out Magyar national life" as embodied in "a national army and a national and independent economic system." Such is the contention of the opposition, a contention involving, according to the Magyar non-Liberal press, Hungarian independence from "the rest of Europe." To yield on the question of "the guillotine," thinks the *Egyetertes*, would be to admit that

BARON BANFFY.
A former Premier, who climbed the "heap of ruins" in the chamber and was photographed in "an attitude of triumph."

FRANCIS KOSSUTH.
He signed his name to numerous broken legs of chairs and distributed them among his admirers as souvenirs.

COUNT APPONYI.
Said to be "the real leader" of the combination of deputies who wrecked the hall of the Hungarian chamber.

STEPHEN TISZA.
The Hungarian Premier, whose new rules of procedure occasioned the rioting of the deputies at Budapest.

M. WEKERLE.
It is said that he alone can now assuage political passions by becoming premier of Hungary.

SURVIVORS OF THE WRECK AT BUDAPEST.

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"Hungary is not an independent entity, but a local dependency."

The political personages involved in the crisis fall under two groupings, in spite of the various parties in the Chamber of Deputies. On one side stands Premier Stephen Tisza, son of the great Koloman Tisza, who ruled this same Chamber for some fifteen years. Stephen Tisza leads the Liberals, who number about 220 in a chamber of 448 deputies. Opposed to him is a coalition of the "independence party," the clerical independents, the clerical popular party, the nationalists, the "new" party, and some ill-assorted particularists. They muster, all told, some 190 votes. The Croatians, who hold at times the balance of power, have been voting with Tisza. The united opposition is led nominally by Francis Kossuth, son of the great patriot, but really, it would seem, by Count Albert Apponyi, who has been regarded as a great "conservative force" in Hungarian political life. Premier Tisza is thought to be greatly hampered by the defection of Count Julius Andrassy, leader of a liberal group, and by the combination of the followers of Baron Banffy—a former Premier—with the opposition. The London *Standard* studies the Hungarian outlook in this exhaustive fashion:

"All might come right after the dissolution which Count Tisza has promised to advise, if he finds it impossible to put down parliamentary obstruction and restore order in the legislature. But Count Apponyi hinted that the opposition might not be content to abide by the verdict of the polls. Perhaps they have discovered already that this is not likely to be in their favor. For their virulence does not seem to meet with much response in the constituencies, where such playful fantasies as the exhibition of the Premier's effigy borne on a coffin fail to gratify the public taste. Count Apponyi, indeed, has anticipated an adverse decision by endeavoring to discredit the tribunal in advance. He suggests that no great regard need be paid to the result of the general election, since the vote will not really be that of the kingdom as a whole. The franchise in Hungary is limited, and, according to the count, only nine hundred thousand persons are allowed to exercise it out of some four millions of adult males. The answer to this is that among a constitutional people—and the Hungarians are extremely proud to be classed under that category — the opinion of the electorate for the time being must be allowed to prevail. It is open to the opposition to endeavor to enlarge the franchise. But till they can get their reform bill through they must abide by the decision of the existing constituencies. Otherwise they will approach within a perilously short distance of conduct which must be called rebellious or revolutionary.

"The real danger of the situation in Hungary is that there is a party in the politics of the kingdom which aims at subverting the existing system. M. Kossuth and his friends have never been reconciled to the union with Austria. They are the heirs of M. Kossuth's father, the famous dictator of the War of Independence, who died, as he had lived, in the ideals of 1848. . . . . .

"To observers from outside, nothing can seem more unpropitious to either section in the dual monarchy than any further strain on their somewhat precarious union. Neither moiety is strong enough to stand alone; and both are in the presence of powerful and ambitious neighbors. The Hungarians, who retain a good deal of the haughty self-confidence born of the age-long struggle with the Turks, may, perhaps, think that they could guard their own national existence against all assaults from without. Perhaps they could. But the foe is within their own gates. The Magyars form the dominant, but not the most numerous, portion of the population. If any constitutional reconstruction should take place on a large scale, they could hardly withhold from the Slav and Rumanian elements that share of political power to which their numbers would entitle them. A break-up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy opens out a vague and menacing vista."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

E. D. MOREL.
Leader of the crusade against the Kongo Free State administration.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF WITNESSES AGAINST THE KONGO.

A SUCCESSION of insinuations, emanating from the so-called "Kongolese press" of Belgium, would persuade the world that there has been a wholesale bribery of witnesses for the purpose of manufacturing atrocity charges against the administration of the Kongo Free State. The object of attack, in almost every instance, has been Mr. E. Deville Morel, editor of *The West African Mail*, secretary of the Kongo Reform Association and author of a work on the alleged "horrors of the Kongo" ("King Leopold's Rule in Africa"), which is now the subject of much sensational comment in England. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) has undertaken a personal campaign against Mr. Morel, who, it alleges, employed a former member of the Kongo official service to approach the chief of police of the Lower Kongo with the suggestion that he should give information in support of the atrocity charges. The chief of police, if we are to accept his own story, resolved "to trick and to expose" his tempter as the best means of discrediting the agitation against "the horrors of the Kongo." The Belgian organ is convinced of the good intentions of the chief of police in the subtle negotiations that ensued. Mr. Morel, however, pronounces the several allegations of the *Indepéndance Belge* "unqualified falsehoods of which the extravagant absurdity must be apparent to the meanest intelligence." However this may be, definite promises of sensational revelations to come have given fresh impetus to the campaign Mr. Morel is waging. Still, the *Indépendance Belge* maintains that whatever "revelations" may be forthcoming are based upon calumny. Mr. Morel's book on the Kongo has given great offense in Belgium. It is alleged to consist of "prejudiced allegations," while his tales of horror are denounced in various Brussels papers as "fabrications" pure and simple. It is generally conceded in London dailies, however, that matters have been brought to such a pass that action is imperative. The numerous stories of maiming, mutilation, ill-treatment of women and children, gross corruption of high officials, and complicity of King Leopold in almost every form of maladministration have aroused English public opinion to an almost unprecedented extent. Yet, to revert again to the *Indépendance Belge*:

"A certain section of the English press continues its campaign against the independent state of the Kongo and the lying and calumnious affirmations are renewed each day and served up to readers on the other side of the channel without any attempt to furnish the replies of the partizans of the Kongo, without any vindication of the reasons of a moral or material nature which have led the majority of the pamphleteers to publish the 'revelations' appearing in the newspapers for some years. It certainly seems, as we have hinted already, that there has been some exaggeration in Belgium of the importance of this campaign, and that too much anxiety has been manifested as a result of the British Government's disposition to cause an investigation such as is asked by politicians who regard the affirmations of the Fox Bournes and the Burrows as gospel. We believe, for our part, that official England is far from being so determined as is alleged to go forward with the matter. We deem it a grave blunder to make an outcry over the scandal and to suspect the London cabinet of seeking to profit by this wholly factitious movement to lay hands upon territory which has been so admirably developed by our countrymen."

In the desire of certain British imperialists to add the Kongo

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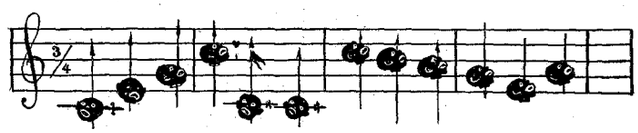
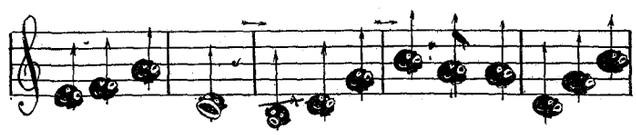
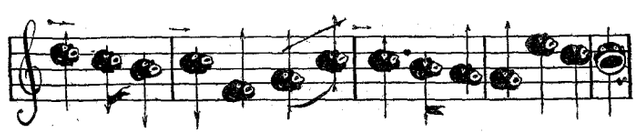
territory to the empire upon which the sun never sets is to be found the real source of whatever strength is still left in the Kongo agitation, according to most Belgian organs. In that section of the continental European press which is officially inspired, the subject of the Kongo is dealt with in very reserved fashion. It is otherwise in the London press. The recent appointment of a commission of inquiry into the "horrors" by the Kongo administration has caused the London *Times* to declare:

"The commission, as actually constituted, consists of three members. One of them is attorney-general of the Belgian Court of Cassation, another is president of the Court of Appeal at Boma, and the third is a Swiss jurist. In so small a body the neutral point of view could hardly, perhaps, have had any larger representation; but the arrangement certainly throws a heavy responsibility on the only member who may be supposed to approach the question absolutely without predilection on either side. . . . . .

"In the instructions as published the commissioners may fairly be said to have been allowed an unfettered latitude of inquiry. They might investigate for as long as they pleased and wherever they thought necessary. They were to be accorded the fullest opportunities of taking evidence, and all possible assistance in procedure from the Kongolese officials. Mr. Fox-Bourne, however, assures us that the president of the commission has only obtained three months' leave of absence from his duties as attorney-general of the Court of Cassation. This would allow him merely two months for actual investigation in the Kongo, and in so short a time it is hardly supposed that he can cover the ground traversed last year by Mr. Casement, to say nothing of other regions of the State. Limitations like these do not augur well for the thoroughness of the inquiry.

"However excellent may be the private intentions of the commissioners, their proceedings will probably become the subject of stormy controversy, as may be seen, indeed, from one case which has already arisen. Some English missionaries from the Kongo, who happened to be at home, had requested to be allowed to give evidence before the commission left Europe. According to M. Hermann, the commissioners were quite willing and a date was fixed, but the missionaries 'sneaked off.' Mr. Fox-Bourne, on the other hand, has an apparently satisfactory explanation of this incident to offer. He says the notice given was so short that the missionaries could not possibly go to Brussels, and that, in consequence, an effort will be made to tender to the commission when it reaches Boma evidence to compensate for that which the missionaries failed to give. In passing we may express the hope that, tho it does not come directly within the scope of its inquiry, the commission will throw some light on the alleged persecution of missionaries in the Kongo by the officials, of which Mr. Morel sends us circumstantial particulars to-day. We have no wish to assume that the inquiry will be a farce, tho we must admit that a great deal of moral courage and the widest interpretation of the promised freedom of action will be necessary to make it a success. It is, however, a matter of no little significance that the Kongo Administration should be despatching this commission at all. They seem to have realized at last that the case for inquiry put forward by the British Government is too strong to be waved aside by mere unsupported negation. They have found themselves obliged to adopt at least the semblance of an investigation, and we hope, for their own credit, that the character of the inquiry will be more thorough than its critics are willing to allow."

Hail, monarch, good and grand, Ruling the Congo land! Hail, Leopold!



Tusks we must bring to thee, Rubber from every tree,

Or our poor heads shall be Cut off and sold!

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

But editorials like this simply prove to Brussels organs that Britan is "scheming" to enlarge her African empire.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SYVETON TRAGEDY IN FRANCE.

UNDER circumstances which, as one Paris paper declares, "have shaken France to the very foundations," Premier Combes is the beneficiary of a radical change in the aspect of the unsparing conflict between clericalism and himself. The revolution—for so it is termed by impartial newspapers outside France—has been wrought by the tragical effacement of the late Gabriel Syveton. This is the name of the deputy who struck the Minister of War in the face some weeks ago during a highly exciting scene in the chamber. M. Syveton was on the eve of his appearance before the authorities to answer for that assault, when Paris was amazed by the announcement that he had been found dead at his home. A few of those organs which are most bitter in their opposition to Premier Combes spread reports that M. Syveton had been "assassinated." It was most unfortunate, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), anti-Combes, that such a charge should have been circulated. The far-reaching consequences of the real facts in the case, it now fears, may include a new lease of life for the Combes ministry.

That, at least, is the view of many English dailies. Premier Combes is understood to have been considering the extreme step of dissolving the Chamber, says the London *Standard*. But the Syveton tragedy came at the right moment, according to the London *Times*, to administer a "crushing blow" to the opponents of the ministry.

As is usual when an "affair" involves the fate of the ministry, there are different versions of the facts. From what is positively asserted in the Paris *Matin*, *Action*, *Humanité*, and *Aurore*, all of which are partizan, the Syveton tragedy grows out of the marriage, about eight years ago, of the late anti-Combes deputy with a widow whose personal attractions are the subject of much untranslatable newspaper rhetoric. This lady had at the time a daughter of whose beauty the French anticlerical dailies possess much definite information. Between the late M. Syveton and this daughter there gradually came to subsist an affection the exact nature of which may profoundly influence the course of French politics for an indefinite time to come. M. Syveton's stepdaughter was recently married, and in due time confided to her husband—we follow anticlerical authorities here—a story of the sort to which Tarquin and Tereus are indebted for their prominence in classical poetry. There was a stormy scene when the stepdaughter and her husband, M. Syveton and his wife assembled to discuss their mutual concerns. Mme. Syveton is represented as inflexibly resolved upon a divorce, and the last recorded utterance of the late deputy, if we may believe anticlerical authorities, was: "There is nothing for me to do but to disappear."

Thus the anticlerical version. But reference to the clerical *Gaulois*, the anti-Combes *Figaro*, and dailies of kindred views, discloses M. Syveton in the light of a martyr. The stepdaughter becomes the victim of one of those delusions so familiar to students of medico-legal evidence, and the Combes ministry is represented as conspiring to blacken the character of a man who strove desperately to overthrow it. Mme. Syveton is reported as saying: "All I care about is that the memory of my husband should remain untouched amid all the calumny of which it has been the object." The *Humanité* (Paris) demands that the truth be made known, alleging that the Syveton case is "a drama which the forces of reaction

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have endeavored to use to the prejudice of the democracy." To the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), the episode is additional evidence of the indiscretions of the opponents of Premier Combes, indiscretions to which he is indebted for so many renewals of his lease of power. It says:

"Surprise, emotion, grief explain many an act of imprudence, but they do not always excuse it. M. Syveton's friends have certainly committed a grave act of imprudence by pronouncing, with emphasis, beside the body of the unfortunate deputy, the word of assassination. Certain frames of mind, unfortunately too prevalent, at once give rise to this ready hypothesis in the event of a sudden death. This has often happened in history, which has not been made the clearer for it. But public men, representatives of a party and invested from that circumstance with a moral responsibility, should control their first impressions and inform themselves before they speak. If they do not do so, they render themselves liable to subsequent painful embarrassments. Assassination seems to them the most natural thing, the most probable, even the most certain, on the part of their opponents. In the present case it seemed the evident thing to the most distinguished members of the 'Patrie française' league that the crime had been committed by the Free Masons. This they at once cried from the housetops. It is true that if, in place of M. Syveton, some radical or some socialist of prominence had fallen a victim to the same fate, many men would not have failed to attribute the deed to the religious orders. This is the logic of party passions, but it is a melancholy logic.

"To yield to this logic is not without its inconveniences, and we are not surprised that the Nationalists [the anti-Combes element in the Chamber of Deputies] are once more finding this out. They may have generous instincts, but they do not reflect before acting upon them. Incurably impulsive, everything is mirage to their imagination. They always believe themselves to be on the eve of success and they end only by accumulating a series of defeats. Syveton only too faithfully represented their lack of foresight. His last parliamentary manifestation served the Government he wished to overturn and, by a strange fatality, the sensation made over his death threatens to-day to serve his worst enemies."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—"I owe it to my faithful readers and supporters, if not even to myself, to point out what an extraordinary justification the late crisis has afforded, not of one incident or of one policy, but of the whole course of my career as a counselor of my countrymen on the high matters of national and imperial policy," writes W. T. Stead in the London *Review of Reviews*. "I wrote 'The Truth About the Navy,' and the publication of those articles began the regeneration of the British navy and the restoration of our supremacy of the sea. . . . The part which I was called upon to play in the agitation which led up to the meeting of the Peace Conference is known to everybody."

A SENSATIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING HOLLAND.

TWO Dutch newspapers have for some few years been conspicuous by their insistence upon the need of closer relations between Germany and Holland. These organs are the *Dagblad* (Utrecht) and the *Vaderland* (The Hague). They are not to be regarded as in any sense representative of Dutch opinion on the subject, say most other newspapers published in Wilhelmina's small kingdom. Certainly leading Dutch dailies, such as the *Handelsblad*, the *Telegraaf*, the *Nieuwe Courant*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, and others in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and leading centers declare that Holland is determined to remain an independent nation, and that any rumor of more intimate relations with Germany is baseless. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is of opinion that these Dutch views represent the public opinion of Holland. The Utrecht *Dagblad* and the *Vaderland*, adds the German daily, are provincial organs which can not be regarded as authoritative on the subject. Nevertheless, claims the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the time is coming when Holland must "fall as a ripe fruit into the lap" of Germany.

That time is almost at hand, says Arnold White, the English publicist, in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). He makes a series of sensational statements regarding the design of Emperor William to seize Holland. "If Germany is to be stopped from seizing Holland," writes the Englishman, "three things are necessary." There must be peace between England and Russia. British troops must be ready to embark at an hour's notice "to hold the strategic points." "The third essential to prevent the occupation of Holland by Germany is the declaration of war by France":

"Consider the consequences of the war that will arise when the Kaiser seizes Holland, in consequence of an Anglo-Russian quarrel. The occupation of Holland by Germany is a pistol held behind the ear of France and in the center of the forehead of Britannia. Neither England nor France could exist with the Pan-Germans in Holland. No alliance between Germany and England, or Germany and France, is within the region of practical politics. Therefore the only quarter from which assistance against England (who is the rival that Germany fears) can be obtained is Russia. Everything points to the existence of a Russo-German understanding—the price being that Germany should have a free hand in Holland."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA: "Will you open the Dardanelles to my war-ships?"
TURKEY: "I would if I thought they would not soon come back."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"Look, Peter, the holy season's lights burn brightest among the heathens this year."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"PORT ARTHUR OR BUST!"

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

TALES FROM REAL LIFE.

THE RECORDS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

OF all living American authors, there is none other, perhaps, who writes as rapidly as Dr. Brady, it being no uncommon thing for three or even four volumes by him to be announced in the course of a year. Yet his books are always readable and in fair demand. The present collection of short stories is a fair specimen of his art. Aptly named "The Records," these tales, we are assured, are but disguised chapters from real life. Many of the stories are of Western *locale*. Among these is one of the best in the book, entitled "How the Kid Went Over the Range." Herein is related how a young lady, one of a small party camping for pleasure on the outskirts of civilization in the far West, petulantly rides away from her lover for a morning's canter over the prairie. A storm arises, she loses her way, and, in attempting to escape from the fury of the wind and rain, blunders into "Hell's Hole," the impregnable mountain shelter of a gang of fugitives from the law. The young lady is fortunate in falling into the hands of "the Kid," a tenderfoot in crime, who had killed his man, and killed the sheriff, too, and then had fled to the "Hole" for protection. But the Kid is not really a bad lad, and at the risk of his life he protects this visiting angel, and then conducts her down the lonely trail and within sight of her camp. Nearing the camp, they emerge from a tract of woods into a stretch of open plain. At the same time the camp-party, searching for the girl, and a sheriff's posse hunting for the man, enter the little plain from a wood on the other side. The girl presses her steed upon her companion and begs him to flee. She implores the posse not to follow, to listen to her story first! But the lust of man-hunt is upon the men and the rifle's bullets outstrip the horse's hoofs.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The other stories in the collection are, for the most part, similar recountings of events in series, narrated with grace and facility. There is no attempt at moralization, no probing of problems psychic or psychological. It is a volume of plain tales for every-day readers, told in a plain and every-day style.

PERSONALITY—WHAT IS IT?

MULTIPLE PERSONALITY: An Experimental Investigation into the Nature of Human Individuality. By Boris Sidis, M.A., Ph.D., and Simon P. Goodhart, Ph.B., M.D. Cloth, 462 pp. Price, $2.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

THE study of human personality, until recently pursued almost exclusively along metaphysical lines, may fairly be said to stand to-day on an empirical footing as an outcome of recognition of the adaptability of hypnotism as an agent in probing into the secrets of the processes of the mind. Already, thanks chiefly to the investigations of the French psychologists of the Nancy and Salpêtrière schools, the mechanism of consciousness has been explored to a degree unheard of under the old speculative methods, and, in the flood of light thrown by modern research, it has been found possible to correct many maladjustments of the psychic organism, much in the manner in which the knife of the surgeon exposes and removes the causes of ills in the bodily organism. But modern investigators are by no means a unit regarding the answers that shall be returned to the problems involved in the question, "What is the meaning of personality?" and, least of all, to the problem, "Is personality a principle or a product?" In the monograph before us, Dr. Sidis, a pioneer in the introduction of the methods of the French psychologists into this country, presents an original view of personality based on long experimentation in some of its most striking phenomena.

This view, it should be said, was first formulated by him in a little volume called "The Psychology of Suggestion," published about six years ago, the present work being largely an amplification of the theory then broached. The argument approaches the psychical from the physiological side, turning on the parallel between the functional interrelation of psychic elements and systems, and the functional interrelation of neuron elements and systems. Just as the physical individual may be regarded as a highly complex unity does Dr. Sidis look upon the psychic entity. The mind is painted by him as a synthesis of many systems, of what he terms moments-consciousness; consciousness itself is of a multiplex character; personality appears, not in the unified series form of the associationists nor in the wave form of Hegelianism, but as a sort of hierarchy, having its central point in self-consciousness and resting on the physiological basis of aggregation of cellular clusters and systems. With the disaggregation of these clusters and systems under the influence of injurious stimuli there is a concomitant dissociation of moments-consciousness. In posthypnotic states we encounter one phase of dissociation; in hysteria we find another. If the stimuli be strong enough there may be a total disintegration of the personality and complete amnesia. Such a condition, as may be imagined, is extremely rare. The classic case of Mary Reynolds was, indeed, the only one on record until the case of the Rev. Thomas C. Hanna came under the observation of Dr. Sidis and Dr. Simon P. Goodhart. A brief sketch of this case was given in "The Psychology of Suggestion." It is now fully discussed here, with an account of the manner in which a cure was effected.

In that a cure *was* effected, the case becomes unique in the annals of pathology. An outline of the salient facts connected with it must suffice here. As the result of a carriage accident, Mr. Hanna lost not only all sense of personal identity, but the knowledge of everything he had acquired from the date of his birth to the time of his accident. He was as a newly born babe, and it was found necessary to teach him to talk, walk, read, and write. For some time it was thought that his personality had forever vanished; but one day he spoke of dreams in which his relatives recognized that experiences of his past life had been mirrored to him. The attempt was at once made to stimulate the lost personality to reassert itself. It was found impossible to employ hypnotism, and resort was had to a process called hypnoidization. Little by little the primary personality gathered strength, until there came a period of alternating personalities. Finally, the two personalities encountered each other, as it were, in Mr. Hanna's waking consciousness, and an actual synthetization was effected, a fusion personality being formed and persisting ever since.

Whatever be thought of the conclusions reached by Dr. Sidis as a result of studying this case and other instances of "multiple personality," there can be no doubt that in this volume he makes a useful addition to the literature of practical psychopathy. While he writes as a specialist for specialists, the work is of value to the lay reader as indicating at once the importance of this branch of scientific inquiry and the progress therein.

IN TUSCANY.

THE ROAD IN TUSCANY. A Commentary. By Maurice Hewlett. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. xvi, 383; xiv, 377. Price, $6 net per set. The Macmillan Company.

MR. HEWLETT has returned to his first love in these charming volumes, which are attractive both in matter and in manner. It is Mr. Hewlett's way, even in his novels, to buttonhole you, as it were, and take you into his confidence. He appeals only to appreciative readers, and assumes that they have the culture and the intelligence to appreciate his by no means obvious points. This is naturally flattering to the vanity of the reader, and accounts in large measure for the unusual popularity of a writer who is by no means popular either in choice of subject or in method of treatment. In his present contribution he takes up on a larger scale the treatment of scenes and persons with which he began his literary career in "Earthwork Out of Tuscany." He claims to interest himself more in the people than in the places, but he by no means neglects topography and localities, tho by a curious inconsistency he leaves Florence out of his treatment of Tuscany, and thus makes his book a Hamletless Hamlet. But all the other towns he describes are representative. Here you have Lucca and Pisa, Volterra and Sienna, besides numerous villages less well-known to fame. These Mr. Hewlett deals with with equal grace and thoroughness, till at last you get to know your Tuscany as well as old Ford made you know your Spain, or Doughty makes you acquainted with unvisited Arabia.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

What Mr. Hewlett has done for the spirit of the land, Mr. Joseph Pennell has done for its outward appearance. These volumes are adorned—that is the only fitting word—with over two hundred illustrations in Mr. Pennell's best style, which frequently recalls Turner in his third and best manner. It seems impossible to give atmospheric effects more subtly in mere black and white, and Mr. Pennell's economy of line has nowhere been better displayed than in these admirable drawings of his.

One scarcely knows whether one appreciates the drawings better because of Mr. Hewlett's descriptions, or enjoys Mr. Hewlett's descriptions because of Mr. Pennell's black-and-white translations. Whichever be the case, or if both be true, the result is that these make the work an almost ideal guide-book, if it were not somewhat too bulky. As it is, one will have to read these volumes before going to Tuscany, and then afterward on one's return enjoy the scenes once more in word and picture.

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A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN THE FAR EAST.

WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA. By Frederick Palmer. Cloth, 362 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"TO see! to see, and not get killed, and have something worth while for this article!" is the cry of every gallant war correspondent, as it was of Mr. Palmer at the front with Kuroki. The present work begins with the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war and the scene opens, with all the *éclat* of romance, at Tokyo. We accompany the author through Corea, with its filth, poverty, and white-robed inhabitants, to the banks of the Yalu. The crossing of this boundary river accomplished, we witness the battle, and are presented with a vivid description of the horrors of Hamatan. Next comes the triumphant success of the Japanese at Motien Pass; the Japanese victory at Tiensuiten follows; the events at Liaoyang are detailed, and the fiery pen of the correspondent brings before our eyes, with all the suggestiveness, the color, and movement thrown upon the canvas by the rapid brush of an impressionist, the struggle of the Japanese in winning their position, the deadly artillery duel which ensued, and the final retreat of Kuropatkin. Here the present story ends. Altho Mr. Palmer has only furnished us with a sketch of the first chapter in the most significant war of modern times, he has done it so well that the reader will find himself prepared to follow intelligently the subsequent operations of the Russians and Japanese in Manchuria. He enables us to enter into the spirit of Japanese patriotism, to appreciate the stupendous industry, patient foresight, and elaborate mechanical preparation with which the statesmen and soldiers of Nippon entered upon this crucial struggle. In order to comprehend all the Japanese have done in the study of Occidental strategy, the use of Occidental weapons and the science of transport and commissariat, we need only compare the experiences of the soldiers of Queen Victoria in the Crimea and those of the Mikado in Manchuria. It has taken Japan fifty years to emerge from a warfare of armor, swords, and junks to a warfare of repeating-rifles, Napoleonic tactics, and ironclads. The dictum of the late laureate will be reversed after the perusal of Mr. Palmer's brilliant recital. Better fifty years of Cathay than a cycle of Europe.

FREDERICK PALMER.

The early chapters, as well as the two last chapters, are the work not only of a newspaper reporter but of an extremely acute and thoughtful publicist. The politics and military systems revealed by the present situation in the East are there stated in a clear and interesting manner, and it would be difficult to attain a proper knowledge of what is going on in the present field of war without first mastering this narrative, brief as it is, of the Russo-Japanese struggle up to the first retreat of Kuropatkin.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

THE PROSPECTOR. A Tale of the Crow's Nest Pass. By Ralph Connor. Cloth, 401 pp. Price, $1.50. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THIS tale of Ralph Connor's is, if anything, crisper, stronger, and better than any of its forerunners. It is a book that sways us with the power of elemental forces, that thrills with dramatic situations, and holds the reader's interest with a grip so intense as to be at times almost painful, but one which he is yet loath to have loosened. Its scene lies on the borderland of that vast Canadian country which "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot" have invested with a romantic glamour for a host of readers; the time is that primitive era of the pioneer previous to the extension of the transcontinental railroad, when prospecting, panning gold, and ranching on a limited scale occupied the attention of a scattered and motley handful of settlers. Cowboys, half-breeds, ranchers, "broken" men and unprincipled adventurers make a picturesque assortment. "Canada was cut off at the Lakes, the land beyond was a wilderness, untraveled for the most part but by the Indian or trapper. . . . Only under some great passion did men leave home and those dearer than life, and, casting aside dreams of social, commercial, or other greatness, devote themselves to life on that rude frontier."

Such a passion seized Shock, the hero of this tale, otherwise the Rev. Hamish Macgregor, missionary to Loon Lake in the great Northwest. He acquired his nickname, by the way, from his touseled, tow head, was a youth of massive build, and the only child of a widowed Highland mother living in Toronto.

The story opens with a spirited account of a football match between Toronto and McGill Universities. Among the spectators are three persons who figure prominently in the tale, the two daughters of Mrs. Fairbanks, the society woman, and Mrs. Macgregor, Shock's mother. It is plain in the beginning that Helen Fairbanks will fall in love with Shock—only to be opposed by her haughty mother, who considers him her inferior. In the midst of their college interests there comes upon the scene a great man from the West, a sort of Presbyterian bishop called Superintendent, a man of magnetism and power, looking for missionaries to go to the far Western wilderness. Shock is inoculated with the Western microbe, he feels the call, and, tho the sacrifice is great, will obey. His widowed mother, to whom her son is as the apple of her eye, yields him up, with noble but heart-breaking self-abnegation, and fortitude greater than that of a Spartan mother. And these two separate never to meet again. The parting, too, of Shock and Helen is highly dramatic.

RALPH CONNOR.

The scene shifts to the missionary's station in the West, which the author knows so well. Shock's missionary training in the wards of Toronto hardly prepared him for his new experiences, but he is equal to them. His powerful frame and cool head, disciplined in football days, find abundant exercise here, for in the very beginning he is face to face with conditions where muscular power is more than moral suasion. By virtue thereof he wins the admiration and later devotion of the vanquished cowboy Ike, and withstands the attack of Carroll, the blackbrowed bully of Loon Lake.

With picturesque and rapid advance the tale carries us through varied exploits and adventures which give many a thrill and gasp of delight at the heroic qualities of Shock, heroic both of hand and heart; and if he does loom somewhat large physically and morally, we can forgive the exaggeration, for he is a lovable fellow. Not great as a preacher, he is great as an organizer, a pastor and a living example of practical Christianity in general. There is plenty of work to his hand, troubles oppose and failure besets him too; but through it all he passes triumphantly wearing his old scrimmage smile.

There is preaching in the book, but the author's art has made it an integral and natural part of the narrative, and its teaching is mainly by implication. On the whole, whoever loves portrayal of the pathos and sublimity of life, whoever loves to mingle smiles with tears, whoever worships at the shrine of devotion, heroism, and faith, whoever loves manly courage and unfaltering obedience to duty will derive much satisfaction from this book, and, if we mistake not, a spiritual chastening and uplift to the soul.

THE STORY OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

THE OJIBWAY. By Joseph A. Gilfillan. Cloth, 457 pp. Price, $1.50. The Neale Publishing Company.

THE Rev. Mr. Gilfillan has labored for almost half a century as a missionary among the Minnesota Indians. He has known them in a stage that was primitive savagery in all save the family relation; he has seen them advance by successive degrees, not only to the life of material civilization, but also to that of the spirit, to which, indeed, their first state was not so remote as is generally believed.

This advance he describes in "The Ojibway," a book which, tho cast in the form of fiction, consists of the annals of a real Indian village, slightly altered for reasons which will become apparent to the reader. He introduces us personally to almost every inhabitant, and as a result we are made to feel artistically the great truth that the scientific ethnologists have in vain tried to impress upon us intellectually, viz., that Indians differ individually in mental and moral traits as widely as do the members of civilized communities, and in much the same manner. Indeed, Mr. Gilfillan's story might easily have been converted into an allegory of civilized life. The leading character, the evil genius of the community, "Sha-bosh-kunk," whose name may be freely rendered as "Mr. Getthere," is a type of the trickster and hypocrite who is to be found everywhere in the land from Wall Street to Alaska. The story of the clever use he made of the introduction of the lucifer match to rob the citizens of a neighboring village of all their portable property, if it had been told by such a genius as the late Charles Godfrey Leland, would live as a classic of American humor. There are other episodes which would have their proper setting in verse. The war parties are true subjects for epic treatment; the immolation of the Sioux girl by Red-Sky-of-the-Morning forms a tragic theme as perfect as the sacrifice of Iphigenia; and the amusing quarrel between the two women, "Tough Bones" and "Low Sky" presents just such a scene as Theocritus, the master of the idyl, loved to depict as taking place among Sicilian peasants.

Five Ojibway songs are introduced, which have been transcribed and harmonized by Edwin S. Tracy. They enforce the view taken by Frederick R. Burton, the composer, who has organized a troupe of Ojibway singers, that there is a basis in Indian songs for an American school of music, as rich and original as that possessed by any nation.

Mr. Gilfillan's book is so naive in its lack of literary art as to be thoroughly refreshing to the reader satiated with conventional fiction. Altho its forms are rude and its colors crude, these contain and radiate a life in comparison with which that known as "strenuous" and that known as "simple" seem poor and passing indeed.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Selected Poems."—Elizabeth Barrett Browning. (Ginn & Co.)

"Through Spectacles of Feeling."—By author of "Times and Days." (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Pages from a Country Diary."—Percival Somers. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Charles Brockden Brown."—Martin Samuel Vilas. (Free Press Association.)

"Die Journalisten."—Gustav Freytag. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Rubaiyat of Omar Cayenne."—Gellett Burgess. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Abraham Lincoln."—W. Martin Jones. (R. W. Lace, Rochester, N. Y.)

"The Splendor of Human Body."—Bishop Brent. (Longmans, Green & Co., $0.60 net.)

"House, Garden, and Field."—L. C. Miall. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Washington and Lincoln."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (Publishing Society, Sons of the Revolution.)

"The Complete Poetical Works of Shelley."—Edited Thomas Hutchinson, M.A. (Oxford University Press.)

Instrumental Music: "Air de Ballet," A. Hervey; "Caprice," H. W. Harris; 'Elves Frolic," H. W. Harris; "They say 'Tis Love,'" Rudolph Ganz; "The River," G. A. Grant-Schaefer; "By the Lake," G. A. Grant-Schaefer; "At Sundown," G. A. Grant-Schaefer; "The Clover-field," G. A. Grant-Schaefer. (Clayton F. Summy Company.)

"Moral Education."—Edward Howard Griggs. (B. W. Huebsch, $2 net.)

"Life of Edna Lyall."—J. M. Escreet. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.60.)

"Dress Outfits for Abroad."—Ardern Holt. (Longmans, Green & Co., $0.75.)

"Water-Color Painting."—Mary L. Breakell. (Longmans, Green & Co., $0.75.)

"Hockey as a Game for Women."—Edith Thompson. (Longmans, Green & Co., $0.75.)

"Seventeenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics."—Henry E. Tiepke. (E. L. Freeman, Providence.)

"Homespun Candies."—Annie M. Jones. (Rohde & Haskins.)

"Friends for the Friendly."—Compiled by Annie M. Jones. (Rohde & Haskins.)

"Books and My Food."—Elisabeth Luther Cary and Annie M. Jones. (Rohde & Haskins, $1 net.)

"The Goodness of God."—George T. Knight. (Universalist Publishing House.)

"A Divorce."—Paul Bourget. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Bertrams."—Anthony Trollope. (John Lane.)

"The Business Career."—Albert Shaw. (Paul Elder & Co., $1 net.)

"The Story of Art Throughout the Ages."—S Reinach. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"Forty Years of Active Service."—Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall. (Neale Publishing Company, $2 net.)

"A Treatise on Rocks, Rock-weathering and Soils."—George P. Merrill. (Macmillan Company, $4.)

"India."—Sir Thomas H. Holdich. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Who's Who in England." (A. and C. Black, London.)

"Who's Who Year-Book." (A. and C. Black.)

"The English Woman's Year-Book."—Edited by Emily Janes. (A. and C. Black.)

"Rebels of the New South."—Walter Marion Raymond. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., $1.)

"Julius Cæsar."—Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50 net.)

"Old West Surrey."—Gertrude Jekyll. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Letters from the Holy Land."—Ernest Renan. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2 net.)

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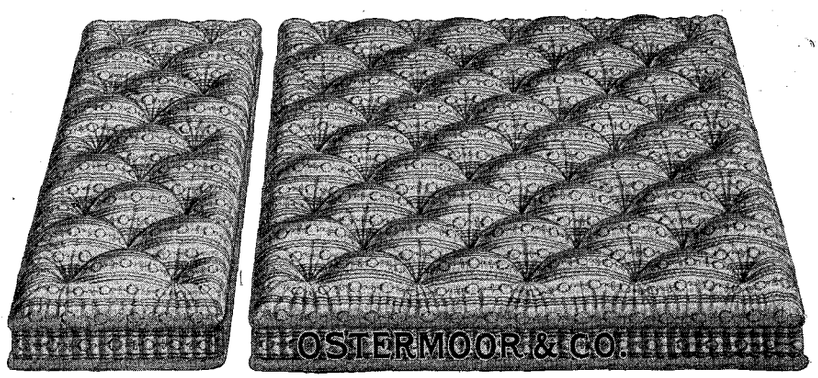

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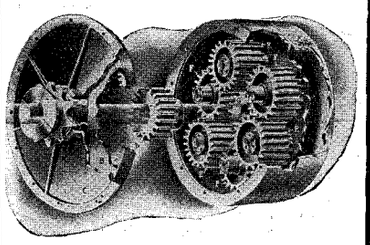

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CURRENT POETRY.

Three Poems.

By MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

[The poems here translated, which appeared in the *Kokumin Shimbun* for November 7, 1904, seem to have been composed at different periods. Number one evidently was written before the war. Number two dates from the actual commencement of the war. Number three is what we see in Japan to-day.]

I.

My heart's at peace with all, and fain would I
Live, as I love, in life-long amity;
And yet the storm-clouds lower, the rising wind
Stirs up the waves; the elemental strife
Rages around. I do not understand
Why this should be.

II.

'Tis surely not our fault.
We've sought to be sincere in deed and word;
We have exhausted every means to press
A clear and truthful case, but all in vain.
Now may the God that sees the hearts of men
Approve of what we do!

III.

They're at the front,
Our brave young men; and now the middle-aged
Are shouldering their arms; and in the fields
The old men gather in the abundant rice,
Low stooping o'er the sheaves: all ages vie
In cheerful self-devotion to the Land.

—*From The Independent.*

Behold the Earth.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Behold the earth, swung in among the stars,
Fit home for gods, if men were only kind.
Do thou thy part to shape it to those ends,
By shaping thine own life to perfectness.
Seek nothing for thyself, or thine own kin,
That robs another of one hope or joy.
Let no man toil in poverty and pain
To give thee unearned luxury and ease.
Feed not the hungry servitor with stones,
That idle guests may fatten on thy bread.
Look for the good in stranger and in foe,
Nor save thy praises for the cherished few.
And let the weakest sinner find in thee
An impetus to reach receding heights.
Behold the Earth, swung in among the stars,
Fit home for gods: wake thou the god within,
And, by the broad example of thy love,
Communicate omnipotence to Men.
All men are unawakened gods. Be thine
The voice to rouse them from unhappy sleep.

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

November in the South.

(A Jingling Parody.)

By FRANK L. STANTON.

Sing the song of sunshine—
Birds in chorus sweet,
Banks of bluest violets
Twinklin' at your feet!

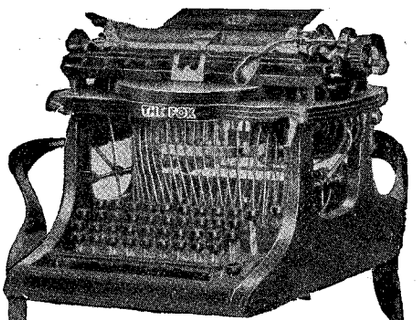
Bees a-huntin' honey
In meadows of delight;
Lilies nod "Good Morning!"
In summer-gowns of white.

Greenest banks of clover,
Crystal streams and springs;
Gray doves flying over
With music in their wings!

Leaf there, has a tinging
Of its frosty foes,
But the sun is fringing
With silver, every rose!

That's the way the south is—
Paradise for man!
Rosy-red, her mouth is:
Kiss it, while you can!

—*From The Atlanta Constitution.*



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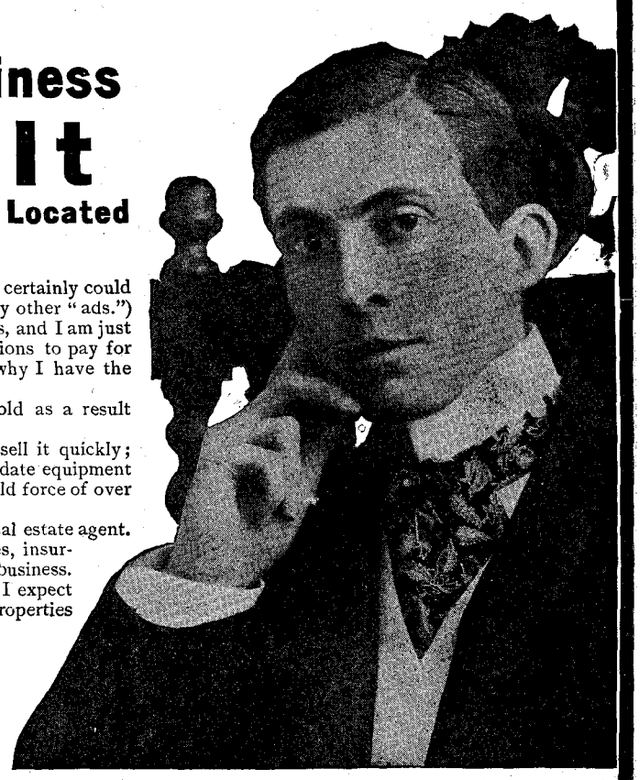

IF I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not afford to pay for this advertisement. This "ad." (like all my other "ads.") is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties, and make enough money in commissions to pay for the cost of the "ad." and make a good profit besides. That is why I have the largest real estate business in the world to-day.

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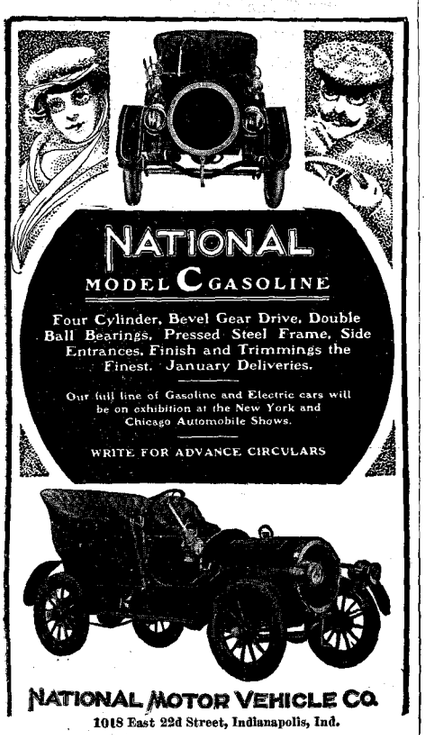
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Him an' Me.

Being a story of the "Adriondacks" told by me in the words of him who had borne with buck-fever and bad marksmanship until, having been long out of meat and patience, he put his confidence in me and we sallied forth.

By IRVING BACHELLER.

We'd greased our tongues with bacon 'til they'd shy at food an' fork
An' the trails o' thought were slippery an' slopin' toward New York;
An' our gizzards shook an' trembled an' were most uncommon hot,
An' the oaths were slippin' easy from the tongue o' Philo Scott.

Then skyward rose a flapjack an' a hefty oath he swore,
An' he spoke of all his sufferin' which he couldn't stan' no more;
An' the flapjack got to jumpin' like a rabbit on the run
As he give his compliments to them who couldn't p'int a gun.

He told how deer would let 'em come an' stan' an' rest an' shoot,
An' how bold an' how insultin' they would eye the tenderfoot;
How he—Fide Scott—was hankerin' fer suthin' fit to eat,
"——!" says he. "Le's you an' me go out an' find some meat."

We paddled off a-whisperin' beneath the long birch limbs,
An' we snooked along as silent as a sucker when he swims;
I could hear him slow his paddle as eroun' the turns he bore;
I could hear his neck a-creakin' while his eye run up the shore.

An' soon we come acrost a buck as big an' bold as sin,
An' Philo took t' swallerin' to keep his feelin's in;
An' every time he swallered, as he slowly swung eroun',
I could hear his Adam's apple go a-squeakin' up an' down.

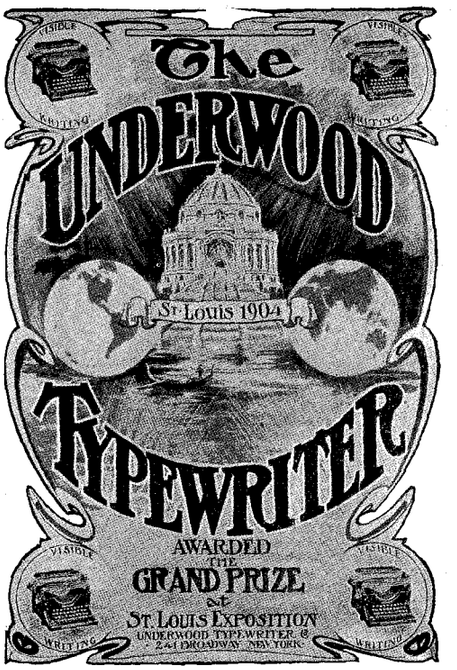
He sot an' worked his paddle jest as skilful as he could,
An' we went on slow an' careless, like a chunk o' floatin' wood;
An' I kind o' shook an' shivered an' the pesky ol' canoe,
It seemed to feel as I did, for it shook an' shivered too.

I sot there, full o' deviltry, a-p'intin' with a gun,
An' we come up clost and closter, but the deer he didn't run;
An' Philo shet his teeth so hard he split his briar-root
As he held his breath a-waitin' an' expectin' me to shoot.

I could kind o' feel him hanker, I could kind o' hear him think,
An' we'd come so nigh the animal we didn't dast to wink,
But I kep' on a-p'intin' of the rifle at the deer,
Jest as if I was expectin' fer to stick it in his ear.

An' Philo tetched the gunnel soft an' shook it with his knee;
I kind o' felt him nudgin' an' a-wishin' he was me,
But I kep' on a-p'intin' with a foolish kind o' grin,
Enjoyin' all the wickedness that he was holdin' in.

An' of a sudden I could feel a tremble in his feet;
I knew that he was gettin' mad an' fillin' up with heat.
An' his blood it kind o' simmered, but he couldn't say a damn—
He'd the feelin's of a panther an' the quiet of a lamb.



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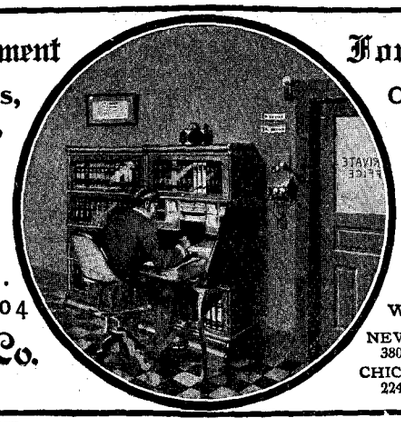

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ate attack on this point, consigning my soul to God beforehand."

There seems in this incident and these words to have been a dim prophecy of future events in the Far East. When Port Arthur was considered to be in extremities Stoessel prayed and wrote to the Czar asking for his blessing and that of the Czarina.

It has always been Stoessel's practise to mix among his men as one of them, and to inspire them with hope and courage in every way. At night time when his soldiers are resting in camp, he frequently divests himself of his officer's uniform with its many decorations and puts on instead that of a private soldier, which he always carries about with him from place to place for this special purpose. In this attire he will patrol the camp in silence, peeping into a tent here and there, giving the pass-word to the sentries, and only now and then addressing a word to those whom he encounters.

One time he stopped suddenly in the middle of this moody march and asked a man near him the question, bluntly, "For whom do you fight?" "For the Czar and my country," promptly replied the man. Stoessel hesitated for a moment, and then quietly observed, "Those are two very good reasons, my man, but there are more. I must talk to you some other time." Whether he did so or not can not be told, but all who know Stoessel, and even those who have read this article, can guess what was in his mind.

Stoessel is a married man, and his wife is a very diminutive, fragile-looking lady, with a pale, sweet face. She does not look hardy enough for an officer's wife, but she too is a brave woman, and she adores her husband and believes that all he does is right, and approves of it accordingly.

How it Feels to be a Citizen.—Charles Gibson, the Creek Indian, who has attracted attention by his articles on the Indian, according to the Kansas City *Journal*, had the restrictions removed from him not long since and became a full-fledged American citizen. His thoughts on the change in his conditions are interesting. He is quoted by *The Journal* as saying:

"Well, in the first place, you feel kind of salubrious, as the fellow said, and again you kind of take the big head and feel as if you were as good, as a Creek negro, and again you find all at once that you are cultivating a fine taste for pie. When you hitch up to your unpainted buggy, minus a top, and you rattle off to your claim of 160 acres of land, and when you arrive there you say within yourself: 'This is my dirt, to own and to hold to myself, my heirs and assigns forever, or until death or a large bundle of greenbacks do us part.' Then you feel salubrious some more, and the next feel that comes upon you is to the effect that you are eligible to any office in the United States if there was not an 'if' in the way. But it is a great satisfaction to know that you have bulged the population of the United States one more, anyway, whether you fill the President's chair or not. Then you think how would an Indian look in the House or Senate. One thing is sure, he will look no worse than Curtis, of Kansas, or Logan, in his time. We received the papers that takes them off of us the same day that Roosevelt and Parker had the buck ague, election day, and could have voted for them, had we a voting precinct handy. There was a vote lost that might have been placed where it might have done the most good to the greatest number, but

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we said within ourself, Indian like, 'heeddites chee,' which is to say, 'keep an eye on us next time.' Now, there are other advantages added to the man with the restrictions removed. One is, he has something to sell now where he did not before; not land, but a solid vote that will bring him a few dollars as long as he lives without much struggle, his vote being as valuable as either that of Roosevelt or Parker, and again one will naturally draw attention from the velvet hand office-seeker, who will be sure to recognize you just before the election. He is liable to be very sociable, asking about the health of your good wife and smart children, and then take you around the corner and set 'em up. These little flatter favors are good for the American's health. With all these things in sight, you feel like saying, as Bill Nye did, that before his death he could not be elected Senator, even tho he fitted the place, but the next day after his death he wished some friend to inscribe on his headstone, 'He got there.' So it is with one having the chains taken from his shins. 'He got there with the restrictions removed' would look well, if he was so fortunate as to have a slab of marble placed over his head. Take it all in all as far as we have gone, it looks as if it might be a good thing to take the restrictions off of every man's land."

The Captain of the Supreme Court.—Few of those who witnessed the opening session of the United States Supreme Court at the national capital, says *Success*, recalled the fact that Justice Holmes once served his country in the field, even as he does now in her highest tribunal. We read:

The dignified judge seated farthest at the right of the chief justice was the "my captain" of Oliver Wendell Holmes the First, the hero of that delightful sketch by the essayist-poet, which he called "In Search of the Captain." Yet it was a true story—of the paternal quest for the son reported seriously wounded at Antietam.

Numerous distressing circumstances united to throw the anxious father off the track again and again, but at length the search culminated happily in a railroad train. This is what Dr. Holmes wrote of it:

"In the first car, on the fourth seat to the right, I saw my captain; there saw I him, even my firstborn, whom I had sought through many cities.

"'How are you, boy?'

"'How are you, dad?'

"Such are the proprieties of life as they are observed among us Anglo-Saxons of the nineteenth century, decently disguising those natural impulses that made Joseph, the prime minister of Egypt, weep aloud so that the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard, —nay, which had once overcome his shaggy old uncle Esau so entirely that he fell on his brother's neck and cried like a baby, in the presence of all the women."

A Villain.—A number of professional men gathered at the Art Club of Philadelphia recently were exchanging reminiscences of Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian. One of them, says *Harper's Weekly*, told a story of Forrest's experience in the West, which was not only of interest in itself, but also a tribute to the art of the actor.

The play was "Virginius," and Forrest was at his best. In the scene where he slays his daughter, the audience was almost stricken with awe, and not a sound was heard until the scene was concluded, after which the artist was greeted with overpowering applause. In the following act *Virginius* comes on the stage looking worn and distracted. The reaction has set in, he is frenzied over the loss of his daughter, and he walks up and down, crying out, "Virginia, Virginia, where is my child?"

An old miner, who occupied a front row in the orchestra and who had been terribly wrought up by the murder scene, could stand this no longer, and, arising in his place, shouted out in loud tones, freighted with intense indignation:

"Why, you old villain, you killed her in the market-house in the last act. You know it well enough. You are a hypocrite as well as a villain."

The laughter and applause that greeted this unexpected turn in the performance made it necessary to ring down the curtain.

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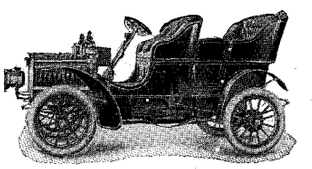

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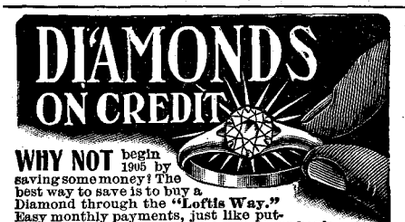

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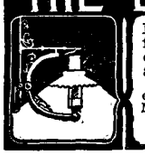

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How Markham Suppressed a Book.—Recently a man called on Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," we are told by *Success*, and introduced himself as the writer of a book on which, he said, he had spent twenty-five years of study and research. Mr. Markham, who is unusually kind in listening to and counseling with amateur authors, immediately felt that one who has spent a quarter of a century on his work is rare, and he invited him to his study without delay.

"What is the nature of your work?" asked Mr. Markham.

"I have written the greatest book of the ages," began the new author; "I have solved the mystery of the world. I know all about it. I am prepared to prove my statements. I know just why the world was made, who really made it, and I have laid bare the mysteries of creation. I——"

"My good man," said Mr. Markham, interrupting him, "if you have come to me for advice, let me tell you to take your manuscript at once and burn it. If you have solved the mystery of this world, you are its greatest enemy. Why," continued the poet, "if you have solved the mystery of the world you have robbed men of their greatest joy. You have left us nothing to work for, you have destroyed our ambition, you have reduced us to mere animals. It is the mysteries of the world that have made it great, and I, for one, don't want to have them solved."

Mr. Markham's visitor sat dumbfounded for a moment. The vision of his twenty-five years of labor flitted before him as he said:

"I guess you're right—I guess you're right."

A New Roosevelt Anecdote.—A personal sketch of Governor La Follette, contributed to *Harper's Weekly* by Earle Hooker Eaton, contains a new and entertaining anecdote of President Roosevelt, which Mr. Eaton quotes in the President's own words.

Mr. Roosevelt, it seems, was present at a reception attended by Governor and Mrs. La Follette. The President and Mrs. La Follette were standing in one corner engaged in conversation and eating ice-cream. He was doing the bulk of the talking and she was an attentive and unwavering listener.

"Suddenly I discovered," says the President, "that for at least five minutes I had been pouring ice-cream down the front of her handsome evening-gown. She had known it all the time, but had not indicated it by even the quiver of an eyelash or by the slightest change in the smiling, interested expression upon her face; she had simply been too polite to interrupt me by word or look or move, no matter what happened to the gown!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Why He Shuddered.—WARDEN (just before the execution): "Wouldn't you like the services of a minister?"

CONVICT (shuddering): "Heavens, no! De judge didn't sentence me to be *married*, did he?"—*Puck.*

Ah, the Baby.—"Hello! I don't see much of you any more," said the cribbage fiend. "Why don't you run around and play a little crib some night?"

"Huh!" snorted Nupop, "there's a little crib alongside o' my bed that makes me run around these nights and it's anything but play."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Universal Dissolvent.—"Will alcohol dissolve sugar?"

"It will," replied Old Soak; "it will dissolve gold and brick houses, and horses, and happiness and love and everything else worth having."—*Houston Post.*

Unaccommodating.—MR. CITYFLATT (reading): "The widow of that 'commuter' who was killed in the railroad wreck has been awarded sixty thousand dollars damages."

MRS. CITYFLATT: "There—and I've been vainly trying to induce you to move to the suburbs for years—you mean thing!"—*Puck.*

The Yankee Way.—IRRITATED FRENCHMAN (to American who has mistaken him for a waiter):

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"Sir-r, you haf gr-r-rossly insulted me. There is my card. My seconds vill vait upon you, sir-r-r."

AMERICAN: "Never mind your seconds, Frenchy. You can wait on me just as well. Pass me the Worcestershire sauce, and be quick about it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Could do Without It.—A Boston lady had given her market-man her daily order over the telephone, and later in the day decided to change it a little and countermand an order she had given for some liver.

Ringing up her market-man she said:

"You remember that I gave an order for a pound of liver a while ago?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, I find that I do not need it, and you need not send it."

Before she could put down the receiver she heard the market-man say to some one in the store:

"Take out Mrs. Blank's liver. She says she can get along without it."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Within the Law.—MOTHER: "Tommy, you broke off a big piece of that fruit cake, didn't you?"

TOMMY: "Did I?"

MOTHER: "You bad boy! You know you did. Didn't I tell you not to touch that cake?"

TOMMY: "No, ma'am. You told me not to cut it."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Insinuation.—PATRON (in restaurant): "What are you bothering me for?"

HEAD USHER: "The gentleman at the next table wanted me to ask if you wouldn't please face the other way. He says he was nearly eaten by an alligator once and can't bear to see you eat."—Chicago *News.*

Absent-minded Willie.—TEACHER: "Now, Willie, you may close your geography and recite."

WILLIE: "Suddenly throwing off his disguise, the great detective cried: 'Ha, villain! You little thought Dick Harter was on your track.'"—*Puck.*

A Telephonic Danger.—PATERFAMILIAS (who has just rung up the call-office, and has his attention diverted by his little daughter): "Hullo, dear, coming to kiss me good-night?"

VOICE OF FEMALE TELEPHONE CLERK (severely): "I beg your pardon?"—*Punch.*

Didn't Bother about the Child.—MRS. CANBY: "Oh, Titus, the baby has swallowed a hairpin!"

MR. CANBY: "That's it; just as I expected. Now you'll want money to buy some more. It's nothing but money, money, money in this house the whole blessed time."—*Tit-Bits.*

An Opening Left.—BANK PRESIDENT: "We're ruined! The cashier has absconded with one hundred thousand dollars."

DIRECTOR: "Don't get excited. He has left a note offering to take us into patnership."—*Life.*

From One Who Knows.—PECKHAM: "You can't eat? Why, what's the matter with you?"

YOUNGER: "Well, to be perfectly frank with you, I'm so much in love I don't feel like eating anything."

PECKHAM: "Huh! After you marry the girl you'll be the same way, only it'll be indigestion then."—Philadelphia *Press.*

A Fellow Feeling.—DISTRICT VISITOR: "I've just had a letter from my son Reggie, saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. I——"

RUSTIC PARTY: "I can understand yer feelings, mum. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the Agricultural Show!"—*Punch.*

Christmas Proverbs.—A new toy is soon broken.
Look not a rocking-horse in the mouth.
It is never too late to exchange.
A candy cane in the hand is worth two in the mouth.
You can't eat your turkey and have it, too.
Never light your tree candles at both ends.
—*Puck.*

Decollette.—She was magnificent in ball attire.

"By what right, sir, do you tell me I shall not wear this gown?" she demanded, with flashing eyes.

"Before we were married, your old father asked me if I could keep you in clothes, and I assured him I

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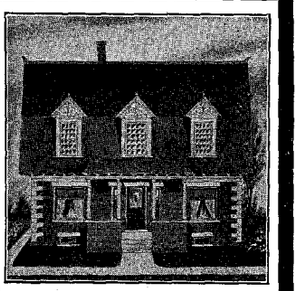

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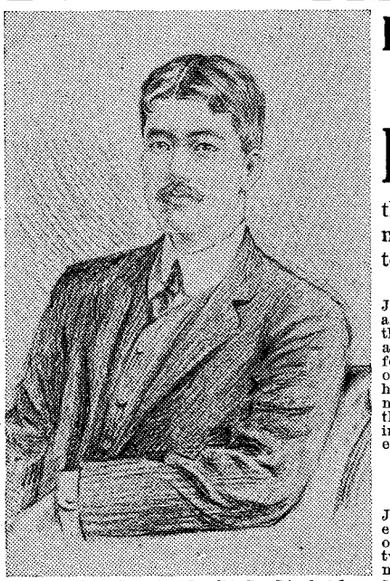

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could," replied he, and met her look of high defiance with a look of steady determination.—*Puck.*

Wise and Otherwise. — Some husbands never know how much they are beloved until their wives want a new hat.

The man who said the pen was mightier than the sword must have witnessed a French duel.

Look after the pennies—your wife will see that the dollars don't get away from you.

Some women are born bargain hunters, others contract the habit at the age of three or four.

The man who is always giving pointers on how to manage a wife can usually be found in the woodshed after supper smoking his evening cigar.

When a man's hat won't fit him in the morning it is not always a sign that he's been out with the boys the night before. He may have got the best of an argument with his wife.—Columbus *Dispatch.*

A "Jack-of-All-Trades."—In answer to an advertisement for somebody to take charge of a church choir and play the organ the following reply was received:

"Sir: I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."—*Tit-Bits.*

From the Polkville (Ark.) Clarion.—Jim Lobstock, from out 'Possum Trotway, dropped in last Wednesday and laid on our table an egg which measured eleven inches in circumference. He requests us to ask our readers if any of them can beat it.—*Puck.*

Urgent Measures.—SHE: "Oh, Henry, that cow seems to be coming awfully fast!"

HENRY: "Er—yes. I'm afraid she has lost her calf, and——"

SHE: "Well, do something about it quick to make her see that you are not it!"—Chicago *News.*

Ambiguous.—"This custom of having two telephones in the office has its disadvantages, too," said the business man. "We've got a new office boy, and one of his duties is to answer the telephone. The other day he heard the bell ring, and, coming to me, said: 'You're wanted at the 'phone by a lady.'

"'Which one?' I inquired, thinking of the 'phones, of course.

"'Please, sir,' stammered the boy, 'I—I—I think it's your wife.'"—Portland *Express.*

Too Much to Expect.—"See here, landlord, must I sit here forever before I get the half-chicken that I have ordered?"

"Oh, no, sir! I'm only waiting till somebody comes and orders the other half. Of course, I can't kill half a chicken!"—Washington *Post.*

His Biggest Story.—After an unsuccessful banquet the chairman said: "Gentlemen, we have with us to-night Professor Long-Bowe, who will tell us one of his best and biggest 'after-dinner' stories."

PROFESSOR LONG-BOWE: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to begin with my biggest story, let me tell you how thoroughly I have enjoyed your banquet."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Failure.—DICK: "Do you know anything about flirting?"

TIM: "No, I thought I did when I tried it, but she married me."—Chicago *News.*

Before and After.—MR. BUSYBODY: "Pardon me for mentioning it, but isn't your wife a little rude to you at times?"

MR. HENPECKED: "Well, it does seem so to me. Before we were married she used to sit on my knee. Now she sits all over me."—Somerville *Journal.*

Needed a Light.—Jimmie was afraid of the dark and wanted a light left in the room when he went to bed. When scolded by his mother, he sobbed: "I-I——c-can't s-see to s-sleep!"—*Puck.*

Repartee.—"Hubby, dear, I can't wait to tell you what I'm going to buy you!"

"Darling wife, what is it?"

"Well, I am going to get a silver card-tray, a bronze Hercules for the mantelpiece, and a new Persian rug

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Too Substantial.—ENPECK: "My wife told me to buy her a good broom."

DEALER: "Well, here's one with a hickory handle—warranted not to break."

ENPECK: "Great Scott! Do you think my skull is made of cast-iron?"—Chicago *News*.

Getting Back at Him.—MRS. BENHAM: "I wonder what people will wear in heaven?"

BENHAM: "I suppose you will want the most expensive things, the same as here on earth."

MRS. BENHAM: "That needn't worry you; you won't be there to pay for them."—Brooklyn *Life*.

Another Hunt.—"Say," queried the shade of Plato, "where is Diogenes?"

"Oh, he's got a new scheme," replied the shade of Socrates. "He took his lantern this morning and started for the United States to look for a Democrat."—Chicago *News*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 26.—A Russian volunteer force near Mukden surprises a body of Japanese, of whom about a hundred are killed. It is rumored in Japan that Holland had granted to Russia the use of Sabarg, a port in the straits of Malacca, for the use of the Baltic fleet.

December 28.—Japan officially announces that mines have been laid in the harbor of Kelung, Formosa; Japanese cruisers are reported off the China coast. Orders are given to the Chinese cruisers at Shanghai to prevent the escape of Russian war-ships *Askold* and *Grozovoi*.

December 29.—The Japanese, by a series of assaults following the explosion of mines, capture Rihlung fort, sustaining a loss of 1,000 men. Russia appoints Vice-Admiral Denbassoff to succeed Admiral Kaznakoff on the North Sea Commission.

December 30.—Admirals Togo and Kamimura are enthusiastically welcomed in Tokyo.

December 31.—Reports from Mukden show that the Russians are now in winter quarters. Russia's war expenses, it is reported, amounted on November 23 to $238,000,000 with outstanding credits of $126,000,000.

January 1.—General Stoessel sends a letter to General Nogi asking terms for the surrender of Port Arthur. Four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers reach Chefu.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 26.—The Czar in an imperial manifesto promises liberal reforms to Russia, but the plea of the zemstvos for a national assembly is not granted; unrest in Russia is increasing, according to reports, and the university at Moscow is closed.

December 27.—Serious disturbances occur in Moscow; the Russian people are inclined to accept the Emperor's proposed reforms as liberal measures.

December 29.—The crisis in Morocco becomes acute, and France is preparing to send a naval squadron.

December 31.—The situation in Morocco is such that British subjects are requested to remove from the outskirts of Tangier to the city, in order to secure protection.

Domestic.

December 26.—Whitelaw Reid, it is announced, will succeed Joseph H. Choate, as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Señor Quesada, the Cuban minister at Washington, denies reports of bad sanitary conditions in Cuba.

Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire and Miss Marguerite Hyde Leiter are married at Washington.

December 27.—Attorney-General Moody files a petition in the United States district court asking for an injunction to restrain the General Paper Company and subsidiary concerns from doing business in combination.

Mr. Moody also announces that no bill to carry out the President's suggestions for railway rate control would be prepared in his department, but that aid would freely be given to Congress in any legislation on the subject.

Assistant-Attorney-General Campbell in a patent

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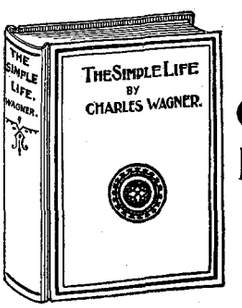

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case holds that American laws do not apply to the canal zone.

December 28.—Georgia farmers set fire to several thousand bales of cotton in pursuance of a plan to raise the price of cotton.

Governor-elect Adams of Colorado asks that the vote of the State be thoroughly investigated.

It is said that the Northern Cheyenne Indians are starving, Government supplies having been withdrawn on the theory that Indians are self-supporting.

December 29.—President Roosevelt appoints J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. North, Director of the Census, issues a statement defending the bureau's cotton reports against attacks made on them by Southern ginners, and he declares that the bureau will not collect cotton figures as long as the boycott of the ginners is maintained.

December 30.—Admiral Walker contradicts reports of dissatisfaction among the employees of the Panama Canal Commission on the Isthmus.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia recommends the whipping-post for wife-beaters and petty larceny offenders.

The Colorado Supreme Court decides to open all the Denver ballot-boxes and make a thorough investigation of the frauds at the recent election.

December 31.—U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell and Representative Binger Hermann are indicted on charges of land frauds at Portland, Ore.

CHESS.

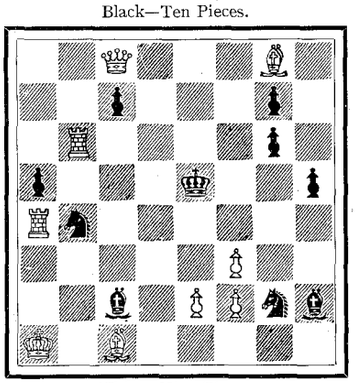
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,018.

First Prize Two-er *Football and Field.*

By P. F. BLAKE.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2Q3B1; 2p3p1; 1R4p1; p3k2p; Rs6; 5P2; 2b1PPsb; K1B5.

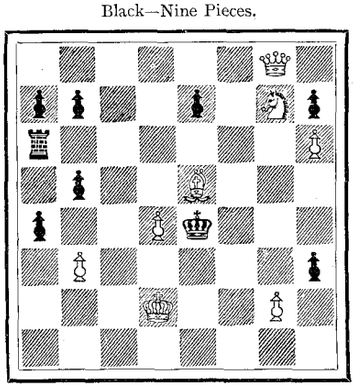
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,019.

First Prize Three-er *Football and Field.*

By F. W. WYNNE.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

6Q1; pp2p1Sp; r6P; 1p2B3; p2Pk3; 1P5p; 3K2P1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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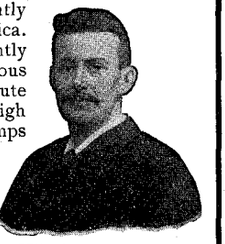

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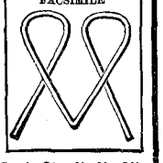

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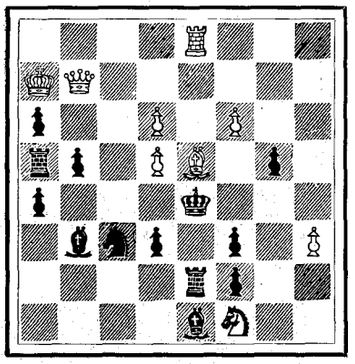
Problem 1,020.

By O. NEMO.

Third Prize International Problem-Tourney.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4 R 3; K Q 6; p 2 P 1 P 2; r p 1 P B 1 p 1; p 3 k 3; 1 b s p 1 p 1 P; 4 r p 2; 4 b S 2.

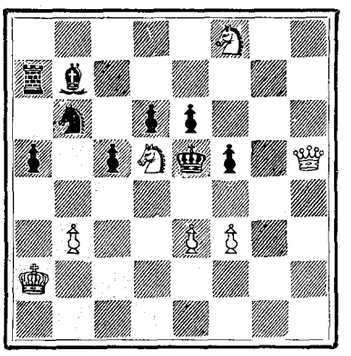
White mates in three moves.

We published the first prize by Cisar, and the second prize by Trcala, and credited them to *Das Neue Illustrirte Blatt*. This is hardly correct, as they are the prize-winners in an international tourney, under the management of *The Brighton Society* and *Das Neue Illustrirte Blatt*. The Judges are Dr. E. Mazel, Austria, representing continental views, and B. G. Laws, England, representing English ideas.

Problem 1,021.

By DR. C. PLANCK.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

5 S 2; r b 6; r s 1 p p 3; p 1 p S k p 1 Q; 8; 1 P 2 P P 2; K 7; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,012. Key-move: R—K 3.

No. 1,013.

1.	R—Q 3	2.	Q—B 4	3. Q—B 3, mate
	K—Q 4		B—K 4	
			.....	
		2.	Other	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1.	.....		Q—K 3 ch	Q—K 6, mate
	B—B 3	2.	K—Q 4	3.
			.....	
		2.	P x Q	3. B—Q 6, mate
1.	.....		Q x P ch	
	R—K Kt 8	2.	K—Q 4	3. Q—K 6, mate
			.....	R—B 3, mate
		2.	K—B 5	3.
1.	.....		R x P ch	Q—R 5, mate
	P—K B 5	2.	P x R	3.
1.	.....		Q—B 4 ch	Kt—K 6, mate
	Other	2.	K x Q	3.

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They went on to kill the grandmother and the little girl, running a knife into her stomach, and leaving the body there. And this, as Mr. Morel says, is merely a single incident in the rubber war.

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1,012: "23," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Z. G. Detroit, H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; H. F. K., Jr.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; C. W. Shewalter, Washington; W. J. Kelly, Monticello, Ga.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; L. Wyman, Painesville, O.; F. R. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.; W. K. Greely, Boston; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; W. E. Mannear, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.; J. M. Hanley, Mandan, N. D.; W. G. Hayward, Indianapolis; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala.

Comments (1,013): "It seems plain that the R must move; but one has to look carefully to find the place"—M. M.; "Excellent strategy and several close 'tries'"—G. D.; "Artfully and ingeniously planned"—J. H. S.; "Full of misleading 'tries.' Key-move rather unexpected"—L. H. B.; "A very fine problem"—L. R. W.; "The best thing in this fine and difficult problem is the 'try' Q–Q 3, which *almost* solves it"—A. R.

In addition to those reported, M. Wisner, Norris, Mont., got 1,007, J. E. Ballou, Roxbury, Mass.; F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B. C., 1,010; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 1,010, 1,011; W. E. H., 1,011,

Concerning Problem 1,007.

Several solvers can not see the solution of 1,007. They think that Q—R 6 is defeated by the "checks" which Black can give. In every instance White stops the "check" and gives mate.

1. Q—R 6 / R—Kt 2 ch — 2. B—Kt 6, mate

1. ..... / R—K 5 ch — 2. B—Q 4, mate

1. ..... / P—Q 4 ch — 2. B—B 5 mate

The extraordinary feature of this problem is that when Black "checks" he cuts off his B on Q R sq, and White, interposing the B, gives mate by discovery.

Erratum.

In note concerning Problem 1,010, read

1. B—Q 7 / R—Q B sq — 2. No mate.

Marshall's Defense of the Ruy Lopez.

We have received "Chess Openings" by F. J. Marshall, consisting of analyses of principal openings and thirty games. In the preface Mr. Marshall says: "I do not regard this plan of attack (Ruy Lopez) as formidable, because I hold that the first player can not make a move to which the defense has not an adequate reply. This being so, Black must have, and I believe has, a reply which takes the sting out of White's B—Kt 5. . . . White's third move B—Kt 5 is not made with the object of a direct threat upon the Knight, or immediate capture of the King's Pawn; therefore a reply which seeks to dislodge the Bishop, defend either Knight or Pawn, or both, only strengthens the attack, or, in other words, plays directly into the hands of the opposing force. . . . I advocate the total disregard of the threat, and favor the adoption of a move which gives Black a corresponding attack upon White's position. This move is 3..., P—K B 4. . . . The move has been described as theoretically unsound; but after careful analysis I have failed to discover upon what ground this opinion is based, and therefore counsel the second player to reply persistently to 3 B—Kt 5 in the Ruy Lopez with 3.., P—K B 4."

In *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, the Champion of the World gives the following analysis of the defense 3..

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P—K B 4, which he claims shows that White obtains a very superior game:

	White.	*Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—K B 4

White's strategy should be to bring all of his force into play as rapidly as can be possibly done, provided no material is sacrificed. He should beyond question or doubt, move 4 Kt—B 3. Black has now two lines of play open to him: Kt—Q B 3, or P x P.

(A) 4	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
5	Q—K 2	P x P (A 1)
6	Q Kt x P	B—K 2
7	Kt x K ch	P x Kt
8	B x Kt	Q P x B
9	P—Q 4	P x P
10	B—R 6	K R—Kt sq
11	Castles (Q R)	P—Q B 4
12	Kt—R 4	

White now threatens Q—R 5 ch, or Q—B 4 or K R—K sq. Black has no valid defense.

(A 1) 5	.....	Kt—Q 5
6	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
7	P x P ch	B—K 2
8	Kt—K 4	Castles
9	Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt

If R x Kt, P—K Kt 4 will follow, White threatening Q—B 4 ch.

	10 Castles	P—Q 4
	11 Q—R 5	B—K 4
	12 B—Q 3.	

(B) 4	.....	P x P
5	Kt x P	P—Q 4

Now, without going into the merits of the sacrifice, Kt x K P, we propose a simple line of play, to weaken Black's center Pawns.

6 Kt—B 3 as a consequence of this retreat, B—Q 3 is out of question. Black seems, therefore, obliged, not to lose more valuable time, to advance.

	6	P—K 5
	7 Kt—K 5	Q—Q 3
	8 P—Q 4	Kt—B 3
	9 P—K B 3	P x P
	10 Q x P	B—K 2
	11 B—K B 4	Q—K 3
	12 Castles (Q R)	

Black must not Castle on account of K R—K sq. His position is very inferior to that of White.

Since Dr. Lasker has placed the stamp of his disapproval on the 2 P—B 4 defense to the Ruy Lopez, which, he says, is satisfactorily met by 4 Kt—B 3, Marshall's pet variation in this opening assumes additional interest for all students of the game. In his analysis the World's Champion states that the only two continuations at Black's disposal, after the fourth move of White aforesaid are: 4.., Kt—KB 3 or P x P. In a correspondence game played by H. W. Barry, of Boston against Messrs. Cooper and Pentelow in consultation, the first named experimented with 4.. B—B 4. This move is somewhat more adventurous than the others, but in the instance cited, it proved successful, and Black won by means of a rather pretty attack. The score:

(Note and score from *The Brooklyn Eagle.*)

Ruy Lopez.

	ALLIES. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*		ALLIES. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	Kt x P	K—R sq
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16	P—KR 3	Kt—B 5
3	B—Kt 5	P—B 4	17	Q—Bsq	R—Kt sq
4	Kt—B 3	B—B 4	18	K—R 2	Kt—K 6
5	P x P	Kt—B 3	19	R—B sq	Kt x R ch
6	B x Kt	Q P x B	20	Q x Kt	Q R—K B sq
7	Kt x P	B x P ch	21	P—K Kt 3	Q—K 6
8	K x B	Q—Q 5 ch	22	Q—Kt 2	B—K 5
9	K—B 3	Castles	23	P x B	R x Kt
10	P—Q 3 (a)	B x P	24	P x B	R x Kt
11	B—B 4	Kt—Kt 5	25	P x R	Q x B P ch
12	Q—Q 2	Kt x Kt ch	26	K—R sq	R x Q
13	K—Kt 3	P—K Kt 4	27	K x R	Q x K P ch
14	Kt—K 2	P x B ch		Resigns.	

(a) He does not care to succor his Kt, as the hostile Kt is prepared to go to Kt 5 with deadly effect. White very soon finds his position to be untenable.

Center Gambit.

Notes by J. H. Blackburne.

	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	BELLINGHAM. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	P—Q 4	.....

From information received, as the police say, I anticipated a Petroff defense, so played this in the hopes of bringing about my favorite Scotch.

	.....	P x P
3	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3

But he declines and gets what I wished to avoid, viz., the Petroff.

4	P—K 5	Kt—K 5
5	Q x P	P—Q 4
6	P x P *en pas*	Kt x Q P
7	B—K B 4	.....

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	.....	Kt—B 3
8	Q—Q 2	B—K 2
9	Kt—B 3	B—K 3
10	B—Q 3	Castles
11	Castles (K R)	R—K sq
12	K R—K sq	B—B 3

Not a good square for the Bishop. B—B sq is the correct play.

13	B x Kt	P x B
14	P—K R 3	P—Q 4
15	Kt—K 2	Q—B 2

Q—Q 2 instead, so as to enable him to offer an exchange of Bishops at K B 4 is certainly stronger. But he is evidently playing to win.

16	P—B 3	Kt—K 4
17	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
18	B—Kt 5	R—K 2
19	Kt—Q 4	R—Q sq
20	Kt—B 3	B—B 3
21	B—Q 3	Q—Kt 3
22	Q R—Q sq	P—K R 3

Either P—Kt 3 or Q R—K sq was better, but he wishes to avoid the exchange of Kt for B.

23	B—Kt sq	K R—K sq
24	Kt—Q 4	R—Q 3

He certainly ought to have taken the Kt with very good prospects of a Draw. Black overrates the strength of the two Bishops.

25	Q—B 2	P—Kt 3
26	Q—B sq	K—Kt 2
27	P—K B 4	R—Q B sq
28	Q—Q 2	B—Q 2
29	Q—K B 2	R—K sq
30	R x R	B x R
31	P—K Kt 4	.....

The advance of these Pawns is irresistible.

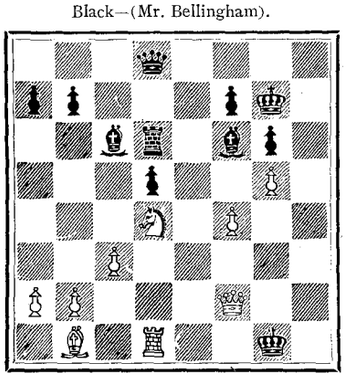
	.....	B—B 3

Still B x Kt would have given him some relief.

32	P—K R 4	Q—Q sq
33	P—Kt 5	P x P
34	R P x P	.....

Position after White's 34th move: R P x P.

Black—(Mr. Bellingham).



White—(Mr. Blackburne).

	.....	B—K 2

It is now too late to take the Kt, as Q x B ch followed with R—Q 2 would win easily. What I really expected was B x Kt P, the reply to which would be Q—Kt 3.

35	R—K sq	B—B sq
36	Q—R 4	B—Q 2
37	P—B 5	K—Kt sq

It is obvious that the Pawn can not be taken on account of Kt x P ch, etc.

38	P—B 6	Q—Q B sq
39	R—K B sq	.....

Intending B x P followed, if P x B, by P—B 7 ch, and mates next move.

	.....	B—R 6
40	R—B 4	.....

To prevent Q—Kt 5 ch. He has now no way of stopping B x P. Black's play throughout has been below his usual form. He was severely handicapped by the knowledge that a Draw was of no use to him.

	.....	B—Kt 2
41	P x B	K x P
42	Q—R 6 ch	K—Kt sq
43	R—R 4	Resigns.

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His wife smiled sardonically.

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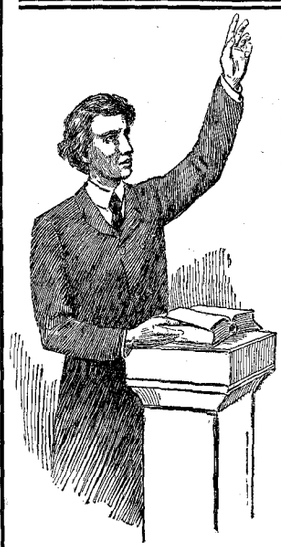

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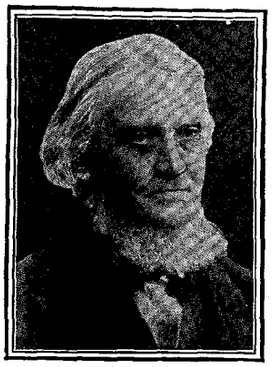

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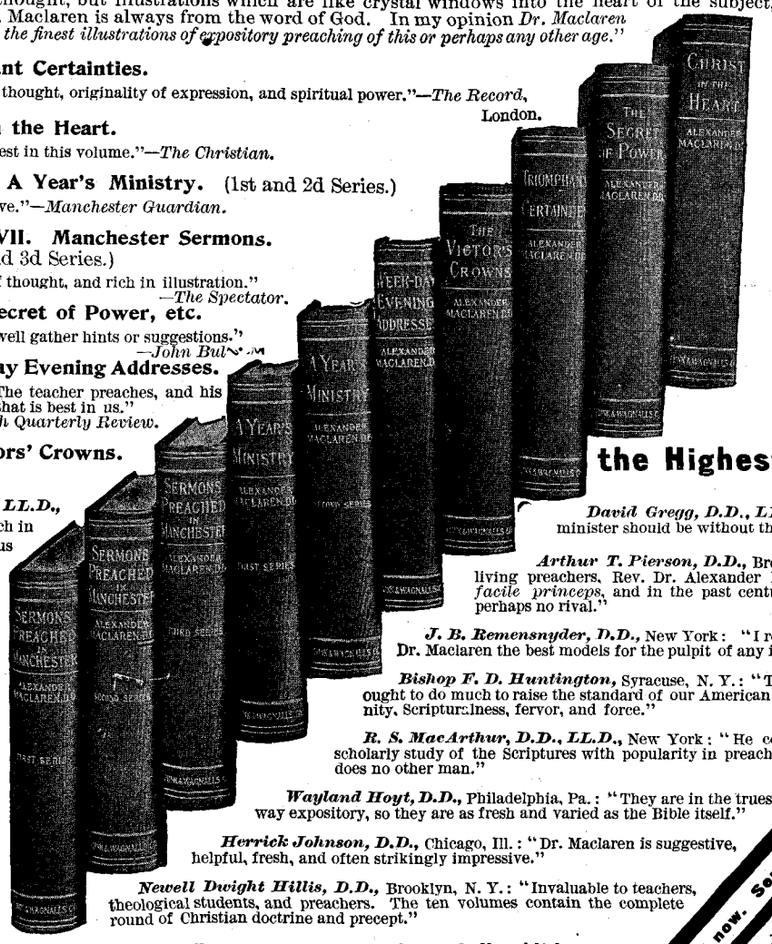

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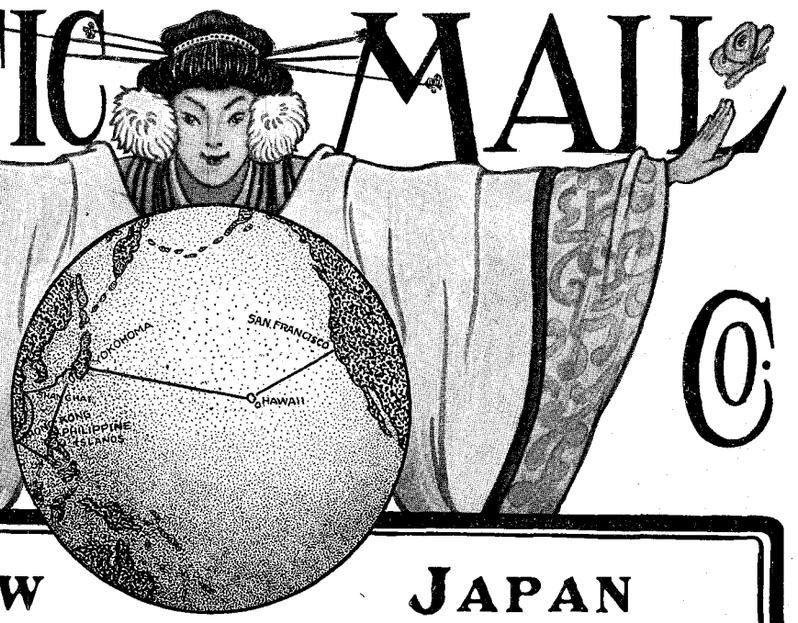

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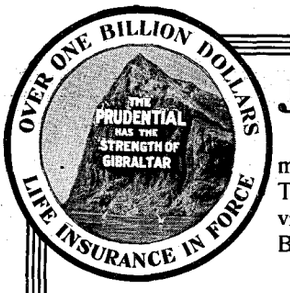

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